WEEKLY JOURNAL. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING. street, between Third and Fourth.

Subscription Prices—in Advance.—Daily Journal \$12; Weekly Journal \$2.50. All money sent in registered letters only at our risk NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. The time paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every week subscribers can see when their term of subscription expires. Timely attention to this on the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much sanoyance.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors.

AGENTS.

Versailles, y, Mt. Vernon. Caseyville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins J. Bradford, Augusta. Smith, Berry's Station. Lown.
Chandler, Campbells Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkir ville.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.

DUMB AS A BOEN DUMMY .- "Tis all of no use. We might as well save our ink and our breath. Our abolition neighbor puts forth still another article in pretended reply to our remarks and questions in regard to the August election, but still refuses to say or to hint whether it is to be free or shackled, or even to utter any opinion or wish upon that vastly important point. He may know all about it, but fire cannot burn the secret out of him. Water cannot drown it out of The rack cannot wrench it out of him. Trip-hammers cannot beat it out of him. Pincers cannot pinch it out of him. Cork-screws not screw it out of him. We give up.

Our neighbor says that we have "demanded" of him "a promise of a free election." We have done no such thing. Supposing that he might, as the organ of the Administration, have interesting information from Washington, we respectfully asked him, not demanded of him, to say whether we are to have a free election or not, and surely he might have given the substance of his information, if he had any, without committing himself by a "promise." He

As neither the President of the United States are the commander of the District sits in the editorial chair of the Union Press, and as neither of them has communicated to this office his intentions on the subject, any pledge, promise, or declaration in the editorial columns of this paper would be wholly useless and nugatory. Nevertheless, we will undertake to promise this much; the McClellanties shaff have as full and free an opportunity for voting their ticket this free an opportunity for voting their ticket this year as the Wickliffe men had in 1863.

The Editor then goes on to "asssure" us that the August election "shall be fairer" than that in 1863. Yes, on the very instant after saying his "would be wholly useless and nugatory," and in the self-same breath (if he is moderately longbreath'd), he puts forth a positive "promise" ('tis his own word) that the election shall be 'as fair as that of 1863,"and he afterwards gives it "shall be fairer." We might well ask why he gives such an "assurance" and such a "promise." if, as he says, "any pledge, promise, or declaration" from him upon the subject is "wholly use. bess and nugatory." If he has any authority for his pledge that the coming election shall be "as fair" as another that he refers to "and fairer. one would think he might tell us whether it is or is not to be free. There may be various ons as to the character of the election of 1863, but what the conservatives of Kentucky desire is to know, without reference to any election in 1863 or any other past year of our Lord. whether that of 1864 is to be free or hedged the subject. It expresses no hope or wish for free suffrage at the polls; on the contrary, its whole tone betrays the expectation of milicontrol and a raging desire for it. The Editor says that "there are blue coats enough in the State to squelch any muss that copperheads" (by which he means McClellan men) "may attempt to get up." He knows very well that the conservatives will not attempt to get up "any muss," and what he says upon the subject is a distinct and unequivocal indica tion that he looks for the armed troops of Lincoln to be on hand at the polis ready for the reddest kind of jobs. He wants blood. His

tongue and throat feel dry. He is all a-thirst. The Editor of the organ says: "We have entire will most effectually put down all rebel raids rest's headquarters or the Journal office for their very convenient word in this case. If conserve nives attempt to vote, he and his friends will probably consider the proceeding as a "raid" pon the polls and expect their encompa soldiery to "put it down most effectually He asks whether the Journal "supposes that such a spirit as it is manifesting will have any other effect than to increase the security of forded by bullets and bayonets." Thus he plain tells the public, that, on account of our late artion, additional bullets and bayonets are to be brought into requisition on the election day. This question whether there is to be a free election. notwithstanding the writer's protestation that an answer from him would be wholly "useless and augatory.

withdrawal of the Federal troops from Kentucky in behalf the McClellan ticket." Of course not, but we do desire that they shall attend to polls. We desire-what the President positively promised to distinguished Kentuckians-an election shall be free. We desire this-no more. The organ says that "The Journal's ng can have no other effect than to ter its own friends from going to the voting ces," We fear no such result from anywhen every vestige of freedom of elections is smitten down in our sister State Jack Cade of a Governor, acting under the auhority of the President, and when the President violates his solemn pledge to guaus personal safety, security of life and limb at servative ticket, and when all the radical orga and leaders in Kentucky evidently wish and disfranchise, we should be false and recreant to ourselves, to our friends, to the republic, if we failed to speak of the dark and gloomy portents of the time and to ask that the President be in terrogated, face to face, whether he will or will

We do not much wonder at the anxiety of the Editor of the organ to have a ball-and-ba election. Besides his desire that his candidate and patron shall have Kentucky's electoral vote, he feels a painful unwillingness that his paper utter want of influence should be exhibited so palpably and glaringly to the eyes at Washington and the eyes of the nation as a free election in this State would exhibit it. He feels that enceforth the Administration and its people would let him and his organ go as things not worth keeping. And so he would have the baleful shadows of guns and bayonets brought in to hide a mortifying truth. He would see the freedom of elections in the United States shivred to atoms, and the ground around the colls turned into a bloody mire, to escape the mortification of his own personal political pride and vanity and the exposure the real insignificance of his abolition labors. is about on a par with that other famous riot who set a city on fire to roast his eggs, We have written too much about our neighbor and his paper. We now call upon the con-

calmly, firmly, and to be prepared for whatever may happen. Let the redemption of the President's plighted faith be obtained even at this late day if it can be. But, whether it be obtained or not, we call upon all conservatives to be at the polls, the great trysting-place of liberty and human rights, on the 8th of November They can, if need be, afford to look guns in the muzzle, but never again to look their fellowmen in the eye if they shrink when the grand and holy cause of free government demands

Mr. Pendleton's Record-A Clincher.-We ave already placed before our readers the salient points of Mr. Pendleton's record, extending from the commencement of the war down to the present time, the whole record being embraced his speeches in the House in 1861:

I desire, sir, to vote for all measures asked for to enable the government to maintain its honor and dignity, which may be sanctioned by the constitution, and by any reasonable view of the constitution, and by any reasonable view of the necessity of the case. I will heartily, zealously, gladly support any honest effort to maintain the Union, and reinvigorate the ties which bind these States together. This, as we have just intimated, is the ruling

int of Mr. Pendleton's record. Every other point of his record is in perfect harmony with Although the abolitionists with characteristic keenness have thrown a drag-net over his public life, they have not succeeded in bringing anything which clashes with this ruling point. No such thing exists in his record. Thus much we have proved heretofore. We are now nabled to clinch the proof, so that no honest and rational adversary hereafter will presume to nestion it. Let the skeptical reader attend. On the evening of the tenth of October in 1862, Mr. Pendleton delivered a speech at the village of Reading in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, which was thus reported in the Cincinnati Enquirer of the following day:

REETING AT READING-MR. PENDLETCN'S SPEECH

The people of Reading were determined to have some political discussions this fall. So they called a meeting for last evening, and invited Mr. Pendleton to address them. The meeting was large and spirited. The best spirit prevailed. Mr. Pendleton spoke at some length, he was among his old friends and constituents, and he intended to speak to them confidingly and plainly. He said that he believed the present unhappy condition of the country might ness might have been stayed, and South Caroli-na would have trodden alone the dreary paths adions—the greamest can gong by the considered and upon the Union; it was worth every sacrifice—worth where the Bat while the armies are fighting the battles of the Union, they ought to be aided by a correspondent civil administration; by a policy which will divide the South and unite the North; which would encourage the growth of Union-loving sentiments at the South, allay all their apprehensions of injustice and wrong at the hands of those who administer the government, and restore, if possible, their love for the constitution. He had declared this to be his intention at the very opening of the extra session

ention at the very opening of the extra session 1861—on the 9th day of July—and he had ex-

of the constitution. He believed the constitution was operative in war as well as peace, and
he would regard his oath to support it. This
was his duty as a man and an officer—this was
his hope as a patriot.

Mr. Pendleton alluded to the persistent and
malignant misrepresentations of his opinions in
the Cheinnati papers. He called attention to the
jact that they pointed out no speech, no vote, no
act visich vas prompted by a desire to hurrars
and embarras the government. Mr. Pendleton
discussed the tax law, the emancipation policy
of the Administration, the profuse expenditure
of the public money. The laws must be obeyed
—the constituted authorities must be obeyed. the constituted authorities must be obeyed. A change could be worked only at the ballot-sor; to this they had a right to appeal, and the apportunity would soon be given them.

owing article appeared: ents are true. During the session of Passed by the House of Representatives. Mr. Pendleton voted against only one of them, and that was for certain civil expenses of the Government, and in no wise connected with its military operations.—(Congressional Globe, Session of 1861–2, p. 3,381.) The Globe also shows that on the bills presented by the Military Committee, for the efficient organization of the army, regular or volunteer, Mr. Pendleton generally sustained the committee. There is no evidence that in any single case there was any factious opposition. Mr. Pendleton voted against the Tax bill, but during its whole progress through the House he labored to perfect its details, and only voted against it when the House failed to correct its glaring defects. The gross injustice of many of its provisions will speedily appear to the tax-payers. On the 21st of January, 1862, the House passed a resolution declaring the purpose of Congress to levy and collect taxes to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Pendleton voted year.—(Congressional Globe, p. 372.)

millions of dollars, Mr. Pen-(Congressional Globe, p. 372.) To complete the case, we have only to add that the Cincinnati Enquirer itself a few days action, with this noteworthy introduction The following record appears in our paper is-ued October 11, 1862. Mr. Pendleton's course cas been a consistent one. We invite perusal by all citizens who desire to understand HIS TRUE PO-

We have thus an authoritative declaration NOW AS EVER the "TRUE POSITION" of Mr. Pendleton. Is not this a clincher? Let us see the an wrench Mr. Pendleton from this position.

In this relation, we perhaps ought not to omit o give the following despatch from Washington to the New York World:

rament, but that he would not con n both this and the last Congress, weerformed most arduous labors in perfermy and navy and tag and tariff bills.

We will round off this exhibition of Mr. Penfor which, as our readers will remember, he voted at the opening of the late session of Con-

Pesolved. That all necessary and preper at the Constitution may be the more speedily ob

Now let the abolitionists gnaw away at Mr. Pendleton's record. They bite a file.

Come over to our office on the morning lection day, and we will give you a stic promise to keep quiet and not look ed, perhaps Lincoln's hirelings—seeing ou in good company—will let you pass without erious molestation.—Press,

You deserve a candy-stick yourself-all but the candy. Perhaps we might, in your company, pass unmolested at the polls, but probably you don't reflect that it may be more endurable to be molested out of an abolitionist's company than unmolested in it. We think we will take our chances with Lincoln's "one-tined

pitchforks." The abolition organs say, "you will never find a majority of McClellan men in hospitals." It s true that they are not very apt to get into hospitals. Campaigning in their country's service

An abolition editor gives what he calls ' bird's eye view" of McClellan's military history. It is the fellow's own view, and, if it is a bird's,

the bird is undoubtedly an owl.

Elections To-day. - Pennsylvania will to-day dect twenty-four members of Congress, but no office is to be filled by general ticket. The prebetween the Republicans and Union Democrats. and at the election in 1862, whien they were ward, 254,171. The present candidates for Congress, with the vote of their respective districts

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

the present delegation standing fourteen Democrats to five Republicans, elected by an accore, gate majority of 6,717, but last year the aboliionists carried the State by a heavy majority. The candidates for Congress in the several disvely in 1862, are as follows:

Indiana will to-day vote for Governor and other State officers, eleven members of Congress, eral election was held, Secretary of State Athon was elected by 128,160 Democratic votes Both parties are sanguine of success to-day; the Union Democrats know they have the real strength of the State, but the abolitionists count largely upon the co-operation of the Federal officials, the furloughed soldiers of their own party faith, and the threats held out to employed men of dismissal if they vote against Morton. The present candidates for Congress, and the votes in the respective districts two years ago,

nre as Ioliows:

Dists. Repub. Vote.
1. Cyrus M. Allen 9,555 Wm. E. Niblack...
2. Wm. W. Carry 6,259 Michael E. Korr.
3. Ralph Hill... 16,144 *H. W. Harrington.
4. J. H. Farquhar 7,992 George Berry.
5. "Geo. W. Julian 9,272 James Rown.
6. *E. Dumont... 12,555 George B. Smith.
7. H. D. Wasdaburne 9,576 *D. W. Voorhees...
8. Godfove S. Orth 12,602 James F. Harney.
9. *S. Coffax... 14,775 David Turpie...
10. J. H. Defrees... 11,4775 Joseph K. Edgerton.
11. T. N. Stillwell. 12,219 James F. McDowell

We know of no right or privilege that the Louisville Journal has to intermeddle with the affairs of the Board of Enrollment of this Dis-trict. The members of that body are quite as likely to understand their own business as the Journal can be to understand it for them.

medical examiner for its particular maledictions, seeming to be utterly ignorant on this point. There are two medical examiners in the Board of Errollment, and both of them examine each case that comes before the Board.

The Journal is very tender on pulm orrhage, and professes to be horrified that posons with that affliction shall be held to draft

As he (a person examined and refused exemption) passes out of the room to clothe himsel he meets a stout, able-bodied man going in who is exempted so quickly that he is on himself. This exempted man has lost the whole of his left thumb, or a part of the index finger of his left thumb, or a part of the index finger of his fight hand, and, as the law positively ex-empts him, his case is speedily disposed of with-out any reference to his general appearance.

We did not designate "the Board of Enrolment of this military district." The Editor of the organ kicks, &c., before he is spurred. We said that we had heard loud complaints "from various quarters" that men not able-bodied were ply that such complaints were made especially, or even at all, in regard to the Board in this dis trict. We have heard complaints from other chosen to single out, as an object of rebuke or suspicion, a Board, which, so far as we know, or have reason to believe, has done its duty as

The Editor of the organ says that "the Jour nal, in its blind fury, singles out the medical examiner for its particular maledictions." The assertion that our paragraph contains any s assertion. It is unfounded. It is, like a nightmare, the wayward creation of a brain or his readers that we "single out the medical examiner," and straightway he adds that there are sco. Well, as there are two, and as we men tioned no name, we wonder which of the two it nite article-and what right he has to assum that we referred to one rather than to the other. or that we referred to either rather than to med ical examiners elsewhere. Instead of singling out "the medical examiner," we spoke of certain persons examined as not being "exempted by the

Our neighbor thinks that we have no right to robuent, as such a board is as likely to under tand its own business as we are to understand for them. Certainly we have not presumed very far in saying that a board should be careful not to enroll men who can't endure the fatigues of war. We are just as much interested in that matter as the Board or the medical examiner of anybody else. And it is our "privilege" to utter freely, so long as Mr. Lincoln permits it what we think the public interests demand. A Board may refuse to exempt an invalid from military duty, and we can refuse to exempt it from comment. Our neighbor criticizes with the most boundless freedom the nished officers, and we should be mortifled in deed to think that he knows more of generalship than we do of the affairs of a Board. The truth is, he criticises everybody and everything in the whole circle of military, moral, religious, olitical, physical, and intellectual being, and et he thinks that we transcend all allowable limits in saying that a Board shouldn't force infirm men into the armies though we have not said that any Board ever did. He knows so

little about Eurolment that he can't spell th note. It is chronic. It is a part of his blood, bones, and gristle. He can no more get | Mo., and, after robbing him of \$10, they shot rid of it than he can step out of his flesh in a hot him dead in his own house for not having more day, and let the cool winds "sigh through his ribs." He says that we are "very tender on pulmonary hemorrhage," and that we "profess be horrified that persons with that affliction should be held to draft." What we said was this: "It is stated that, in very many cases persons who have had hemorrhage of the lungs repeatedly and are threatened with consumption | ber, a man by the name of Howard, who for are not exempted," &c. He contends orrhages can be fit to perform military duty, but residing near Boysville, in Calloway county, and doesn't like to argue that persons "threatened Johnson King, also a refugee, residing seven with consumption" can be, and so he does him. | miles west of Fulton.

self the kind favor to omit all allusion to that point. We didn't say, as he would have his readers think we did, that hemorrhages alone are necessarily a disqualification for service. We haven't much medical science, but we ngressional delegation is equally divided guess we are quite as much a doctor as he is a politician or an Editor. We certainly know a great deal more about

the grounds of exemption than our neighbor w a majority of 3,524. At the Governor's election does, whether he is "the medical examiner" or st year the vote stood: Curtin, 269,496; Wood- not. Look, reader, at the last paragraph quoted from him above. Yes, look at what he saysand laugh if you must. He tells us that the his left thumb, or a part of the index finger of his right hand. He thinks that the law doesn't exempt for the loss of the right thumb, but does for that of the left. Now the truth is, the law doesn't exempt for the loss of the left thumb, but does for that of the right. Our neighbor' head is turned exactly around. His face is where the back of his head should be. His nose must have a hard time of it. He can look traight down and see the seat of his breechesif he has them on. We must try to do some-

The abolition organ says of Mr. Bijur's peech on Saturday evening:

speech on Saturday evening:

He presented with equal clearness and beauty
the genuine conservatism of the Baltimore Conrention, which seeks not to supplant the work
of Washington by any reactionary Montgomery
schemes of aristocracy and despotism, but proposes, in the mode provided for in the venerated
instrument itself, a single amendment, in perlect accord with the spirit of its framers, by
which the country shall forever be consecrated
to freedom.

The Editor of the organ boasts that the plat form of the Baltimore Convention proposes ngle amendment of the constitution in the mod provided for in the venerated instrument itself. Yes, he speaks of the constitution as "venerated," although his "venerated" Administration has openly and defiantly set all the provisions of the "venerated" constitution at naught, he himself all the while defending and applauding the sacrilege. We have heard of "venerable ruins," and perhaps it is with some such idea that he talks about the venerable or "venerated" constitution. Very likely "the fool who fired the Ephesian dome" visited the spot afterwards to look upon the venerable blackened timbers and the venerable white ashes. But we don't understand or want to understand this business of destroying the constitution and then vener-

Whatever the Baltimore Convention may have aid about amending a single feature of the constitution "in the mode the constitution itself provides," we don't suppose that even the erathat Mr. Lincoln undertakes, in his sweeping erushing, devastating emancipation proclamation, to amend the constitution "in the mode provided for in the venerated instrument itself." party would fain sustain him in his high-handed. monstrous, and wholly unparalleled policy. being for the amendment of the constitution in the mode prescribed by itself! Out upon it, and out upon them-the first as gibberish, the last

Indiana.-It would seem almost a miracle it the abolitionists do not carry Indiana to-day. If, perchance, they fail, their failure will prove that the conservative party is not only strong. but tremendously strong in that State. We have learned from unquestionable authority a most startling fact, which we are not now at liberty to disclose, in regard to movements in very high official quarters to carry the State for Lincoln at every hazard. At nearly the whole of the voting places in the State all the officers of election are exclusively abolitionists, and there is positive and conclusive evidence that there will be immense ballot-box stuffing and vast importations of voters and all sorts of illegal voting far beyond anything ever known or dreamed of in past times in any country. Add to this that all the Lincoln officers and soldiers and all who will consent to vote for the Lincoln ticket on this one occasion are paroled home from the armies for the purpose of voting, while the McClellan officers and soldiers must endure without a day's respite the hardships of war. And now we see, from the subjoined document, that, by order of the Secretary of War, the thousands of abolition soldiers, paroled home to Indiana to elect the Lincoln ticket, are to be passed over all the Indiana railroads, the account to be charged to the Jeffersonville Rail-United States Treasury! Truly the dead weight of the mountains of corruption piled up by the Administration would seem enough to

continent to the bottom of the ocean: To all Railroad Superintendents and Algents in

To facilitate the passage of furloughed soldier

all railroad superintendents and agents are di-rected to pass them to and from their homes on ghs, and charge the account to the effersonville Railroad Company.
Conductors of trains will note on the back of the furloughs the points to and from which the By order of the Secretary of War.

AN INCIDENT .- On the 26th ult. James Speed Esq., of this city, made a Lincoln speech at Bowling Green. He was answered by the Hon. cities and from towns, and we certainly have not Henry Grider in a powerful effort, which was greeted by the audience with shouts for McClellan. One McPherson, a commissary, after frequently interrupting Mr. Grider, attempted to follow him in a speech, but the crowd, nearly all soldiers, cried out, "take him down," "cut off his shoulder-straps," and kept up their hurrahs for McClellan. Colonel ro Maxwell, commanding the district. officer and man from whom we uld have expected much better things, rearked in substance that none but pathizers with the rebellion would shout for Mc-Capt. Thompson walked around to Col. M. and said, "Sir, I have been in the front three years, and I am a McClellan man, and I

Col. Cicero didn't berate Capt. Thompson a walked off, and, after a short time, returned and apologized. He said that he had supposed they were citizens who were shouting for Clellan, and that citizens shouldn't do it. but pleased! May we venture to congratulate the icens in Col. Cicero Maxwell's truly enviable

A CRITICAL WISEACRE.-We spoke on Saturday of the importance of "a general dispersion information among the people." The Editor of the abolition organ, who is afflicted with the ueer hallucination that he is a critic, sneers at use of the word "dispersion." His sneers ve no better purpose than to disfigure his own ce, which needs no extras in that way. If he send and borrow our Worcester (we have no idea that he keeps such a thing as a dictionary self) he can see that a regular definition of 'dispersion" is "diffusion." Isn't it rather ludirous to see a person setting himself up to utter oracles of criticism, whilst daily using such xpressions as "this much," and "that much," "this large," and "that large," and "this

Our neighbor quotes Byron as saying that ics are "ready-made." If they are, it would eem as if some of them, like a ready-made and Il-fitting pair of breeches from a slop-shop, should be ripped out and made over again-i the material is of any account.

T HREE CITIZENS MURDERED BY BUSHWHACK .-On Saturday night, the 1st inst., the bush, whackers visited the residence of Thos. A. Mc-Clellan, near Millersburg, in Calloway county. money, as they said. On the same night these ntlemen of the bush robbed John McLanahan of \$400, also Joseph Culbertson and several other citizens of small amounts of money in the same neighborhood. On Sunday this same rebel band got into a fight, in reference to a division of their stolen property, when one of their nummerly lived in Columbia, was killed. On Thurs day they murdered James Mockabee, a refugee

The hypocritical manner in which the abolitionists concealed their original intentions to steal the negroes in Kentucky, under the plea the government, is one of the most damning evidences of their perfidious conduct. Taking up by accident an old fragment of the Frankfort Commonwealth, published since the adjournment of the legislature, we find the following

There are reports that the negroes are leaving heir homes and emisting in the army. It ears that most of this work is in sections wi rebels and rebel sympathizers do most about hight not the fact be accounted for on the la pothesis that rebel emissaries are inducing a gross to act thus, in hopes that sufficient excigross to act that, in nopes that sufficient excite-ment will be created by it to bring on a hostile collision between the State and the national forces? Verily, it strikes us more than proba-ble that that is the source of the move, and the excitement arising from it. These outrages, of which merely reports had

been heard by the abolition organ at the State

capital, were all confirmed facts at the time the

paragraph was penned, but the pear was not

odium of negro stealing upon rebels and rebel

ympathizers, and the blacksnake Editor brought forward the hypothesis that negroes were enticed to leave their homes and enlist in an excitement which would bring Kentucky into collision with the Federal government! The reasons why the negroes were induced "to act thus" are to be found in the conduct of abolition emissaries from other States, between whom and the recreant Lincoln tes of our State there was a perfect undertanding. Kentucky had been assured over and over again that if she would fill her quota from her enrolled citizens her slave population would be unmolested. Governor Bramlette thereupon issued his proclamation, and our State was as far advanced in recruiting under the call then to be filled as other States were. But pending the energetic exertions of our Exrions parts of our State, agencies were estabished at different points on the north bank of the Ohio river at which men wearing the Federal uniform were actively engaged in reeiving all the runaway negroes from Kentucky who reported themselves, while the agents, in the very body of our State, were prowling round homesteads, and at night inducing slaves to leave their masters, and even went so far as o act as ferrymen to row the escaped contraands over the river. In "sections where rebels and rebel sympathisers do most abound,' the policy was somewhat different. Thus, at Eddyville, in Lyon county, and Dyersburg, in Crittenden county, detachments of negro sol diers, already mustered into the service and wearing its uniform, marched and took off by force all the able-bodied blacks they could lay hands upon, earrying them away to other States where the abolitionists plied a brisk and profitable trade by selling them as substitutes, or by swindling them out of their bounty money if they enlisted voluntarily.

Thus the scheme for robbing Kentucky of her slave property, which was first deliberately vlanned at Washington, was concealed here as long as possible, and apostates from the traditions of the State, who had become full converts to the black code of abolition, aided to keep up the deception, until such time as Kentucky could be placed under martial law, and the State constitution and State laws superseded by the military code, enforced not by the courts under the ordinances of our Legislature, but the bayonets of the Federal army. Then the mask was thrown off: then the Commonwealth did not fear to create an excitement which might lead to collision, but it boldly proclaimed, as a new hypothesis, that those opposed to the running off of our slaves were guilty of discouraging enlistments, and, consequently, amenable to the preent position taken by the Commonwealth and the other abolition sheets, how disgusting does the hypocrisy of such articles as we have quoted above appear! With what supreme con tempt must they be regarded by all who have loyally adhered to the true honor, dignity, and peace of Kentucky!

We think that the abolition organ migh forego the luxury of its bitter allusions to the American or Know-Nothing party of 1855. Whatever that party may or may not have been, two of the chief Editors of the organ sympathized and voted with it. So at least we are

The organ is cuilty of a columny when i charges that the Louisville Journal incited its readers in August, '55, to murder foreign-born itizens. The Journal, no matter what has been aid of it, electioneered in that year with as little violence as it ever had done in any previo year. It incited to no murder. It earnestly inroked the spirit of peace. It exhibited incomparably more moderation of feeling and lar mage toward foreign-born citizens than the ncipal Editor of the organ exhibits toward the friends of General McClellan or than he eye exhibited toward any party that he opposed.

Of the events of "bloody Monday," it enough to say now-what was abundantly e ablished at the time-that the first twenty or thirty fire-arms used were not used by members of the American party. We have no reason to blush for our own personal participation in the doings of that most unhappy day. In the morn g we visited the First Ward, and found a con siderable number of the exasperated men of our party about to start upon a mission of violence We made a speech to them to the best of ou ability and persuaded them to abandon their wicked enterprise. At night, a couple of gen most haste, and told us that a mob was gather printing offices (not the Democrat), and would destroy it within fifreen minutes, unless we almost breathless, at the point of danger, and, addressing the assembled thousands, anxious messengers came to us, saying that the and we were prompt to use our influence in saving the stately edifice. It is no boasting to say, that, from the beginning to the end of the oubles, we did more for the cause of law and

order than any twenty other men in the city, the Mayor not excepted. Isn't it about time that the tongue of slander should cease wagging at Lewisport.-From various reports, the infer ence is drawn that Forrest is sending detachents of his command from the front to in rade Kentucky, and establish recruiting station oping by this manner to secure, as reinforce nts, a large number of the disaffected men rently drafted in the State. Gen. Lyon, as the hristian county, though we hope soon to hear of his capture or expulsion beyond the Cumber and. On Friday night last a band of mounted ops, numbering about sixty men, fully armed nd equipped, and dressed in the regular Conte uniform, passed through Lewisport, on Forrest's command, and were on their way o Meade and Breckinridge counties for the be confident that their expedition would not ove fruitless, and claimed to have no fears of eing driven by Federal troops from the State. detachment of ten men rode in advance of the nain party. It is also reported that a band of ebel troops, claiming to belong to Forrest, is overing in the vicinity of Owensboro. ope that our authorities will give a little attention to the matter and prevent these sons of chivalry from securing the men drafted to fill up the ranks of the Union armies.

We are not in favor of any such superfluouraste of "thumb-and-finger" energy.

Louisville Press.

You certainly seem to be exceedingly eco mical of the energy of thumb and finger when on brandish your pen with them. We have eldom known so, miserly an expenditure.

Descriers from the rebel army daily report hemselves at headquarters in this city to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and go north of the Ohio river to renain during the war. They straggle in from

A mob may have as many ears as a corn-field, but is as deaf to the words of reason.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

The repulse of Gen. Burbridge and his fin'e ormy is exactly what we looked for and what we predicted to all the loyal men we talked with at fully expected the easiest of victories in the capture of the salt works near Abingdon. He knew, that, for months, there had been but a very small force there-a force that his command could overwhelm at once. But his expedition was not, as every projected military enterprise should of course be, kept a secret. There was nothing of secrecy about it. Many knew everything in regard to it more than two weeks before it started. It and its especial object were almost notorious: The officers said they were "going after salt," The whole matter, from eing known to rebei sympathizers here, was certainly communicated to Richmond. It was communicated to that city while Gen. Burbridge was yet making his agrangements in this. Inleed there was especial mention of it in the Richmond papers, and a correct statement as to what he intended to accomplish. Of course the rebel authorities, having ample information and ample time, made ample preparations to receive him. They sent a strong force, under able Generals, to encounter him, so that, where he confidently expected to meet not more than two or three regiments, commanded by a Confederate Colonel, he found himself confronted by a force m numbering, as he says, his own. He delivered battle. His troops fought bravely. At first he gained, it is stated, considerable success. Bu

Gen. Burbridge says in his report that he had n the action but two thousand men to fight betion irresistibly suggests itself why he attacked the six or eight thousand with a force of only two thousand, when his expedition numbered, according to all representations, at least ten thousand. Moreover, we may very naturally ask why, if he had only two thousand men when forced to retreat, he didn't, immediately afterwards, mass his whole strength and make another fight. He reports, that he withdrew his roops from the battle-field because their amunition gave out. But the attack, as he states, was made by him, not on him, and asredly he should not have made it without nough ammunition to last a day. We can't uppose it possible that the ammunition that s exhausted the first day was all that he took with him from Kentucky. And, if it was not, one would think he might have had the rest within available distance. But, wherever or whatever or with whomsoever the fault of ror may have been, or whether there was any fault or error at all or not, General Burbridge ctreated in the night and left his dead and badly-wounded, including that noble officer, Colonel Hanson, in the hands of the rebels. And now he is back at his old headquarters in Lexington. The grand expedition, from which so much was hoped, has come to naught. It broken up. It is at an end. And the Salt Works are in rebel hands.

This expedition, if due secreev had been kept. ould not have failed. Wagging tongues were the chief weapons it suffered from. When a ilitary leader is about to enter upon a great undertaking, he should searcely let his left hand know the secrets of his right. We await with nxiety General Burbridge's full report. We shall render him ample justice. He did a fine work in whipping John Morgan, and his services on that memorable occasion will not be

Well, well, we have at last, by persevernce, surpassed our own most sanguine expectations. We have actually succeeded in squeezing a small drop of blood out of the abolition turnip. We have brought the Editor of the confinement in military prisons. Looking at organ to say that he anticipates a free election in Kentucky in November. He is generally ready to "promise" or to give "assuran all manner of subjects, especially if he knows othing about them, but in this case he is so very diffident as only to anticipate. He thinks that "bayonets, if used at all, will be used to keep the peace." So then he believes that bayav be on hand for such service as shall e required of them, and we can only hope and trust that the pricking of conservatives away from the polls and the exclusion of conservative the business of "keeping the peace."

> On one point the language of the organ though no doubt unguarded, is very significant. He professes to think, that, "because of the very strength of the government," "traitors who are only such in thought and speech" (and by this he means McClellan's friends, whom he constantly stigmatizes as traitors) "will be permitted to vote" in Kentucky. That is, as he explains in the same article, the conservatives may e allowed to vote, for the reason that the vote of Kentucky, in the opinion of the radicals, "will not disturb the final result." but that "Lincoln will be elected though every voter in Kentucky should be against him." Here is a distinct admission, that, if the Federal authorities thought the vote of Kentucky necessary to Lincoln's reelection, they would crush all freedom at the polls; and hence we may infer what they will tempt it, if, between now and the election day they conclude that the vote of Kentucky is nec ssary to Lincoln's re-election. We have thus substantial acknowledgment that the Adminstration functionaries are none too good to pin the elective franchise to the earth with ten thou and bayonets, and that, whether they will do it or not will depend upon their estimate of their essities! Oh, lucky Administration to have ach a champion!

The Editor of the organ thinks proper to talk follows: "Everybody remembers the Joural's needlessly vehement clamor for military terference in the elections of the State in the mmer of 1863. It exhausted all the re ources of its peculiar high-flown, bag-o'-wind tyle of rhetoric in the advocacy of that measire." Our neighbor has said something of this sort several times, and we have not noticed the natter. But the more we are silent, the more flerce and violent he becomes in his assertions Now we say that his charge as to our course in 1863 has no more to stand on than a riminal dangling from the gallows. We did of clamor, "vehemently" or otherwise, for "military interference in elections." No measure that anybody regarded or pretended to regard as "military interference" was adopted in sequence of, or in consonance with, any ap peal or suggestion of ours. Just before the election General Burnside issued a general order reciting the fact that Kentucky was nvaded by rebel troops with the avowed intening upon the military officers to aid the State uthorities by resisting the treasonable designs of the invaders; and we, in publishing the order, expressed our approval of it, just as we are ready to express our approval of it now. Rebel military forces attempting to destroy the freedom of elections should be confronted by Union military forces. Let the Federal troops hunt invading rebel troops in November, as at the Ohio river. They stated that they belonged | all other times, wherever they can find them. They can't do too much of that kind of work, But the extravagant assertions of the Editor of urpose of obtaining recruits. They appeared | the organ as to our course last year is poor and empty blattering, and nothing else. As we have said, his power of forgetting what has occurred is surpassed only by his power of remembering what never occurred.

Our neighbor affects sometimes to smile at the onservatives, and sometimes to be pathetic but his smile is a cross between the grin of a hyena and the laugh of Mephistopheles, while his tears, viewed through a microscope, would look like so many ponds full of crocodiles. He thinks he is shocked, and that the whole world ought to be, at our suggestion that he desires nilitary interference in the November election or the promotion of his own selfish objects, and the gratification of his pride and vanity. Oh. yes, he is dreadfully sensitive in regard to the nputation of motives. He would monopolize all that sort of work himself, and certainly he loes more of it than anybody else within our knowledge. He has no hesitation in charging v.s with deliberately and wilfully minstering to the rebellion from treasonable motives, not the slightest hesitation in accusing the great body of the conservatives of cherish ing treason in their hearts and supporting General McClellan from an ill-disguised desire to aid the Confederacy, but, when his motives are

called in question, oh then the devil and all's to ay. He is horrified at the use of such unfair and dishonorable weapons. We have heard of a olecat that assailed an honest farmer with his very peculiar liquid missiles, until the farmer, and after the starting out of his expedition. He seizing a long pole, succeeded in completely up setting his not very sweet-smelling flat uvon his back and holding his fore-paws up in the dir, exclaimed with a sense of injured in ocence, "Oh, you use unfair weapons"!! think it likely that the farmer replied that he didn't know what better weapon he could use than a pole upon a polecat. We don't and won't call our neighbor a skank, but he must remember, that, if he is sensitive, he should be less aggressive. If he uses the horn of a rhinoceros, should have the hide of one.

A FIGHT AT HOTHINSVILLE.-The Rebels under General Lyon invested the town of Hopkinsville during Saturday night last. The rebe force numbered about three handred and fifty men. At half-past six o'clock on Sunday morning they began hostile demonstrations, and firing between the Confederates and our men at times was quite lively. Capt. Jarrett was in command of the Federal garrison. His force was one-third less than that under Lyon. The rebels sent two flags of truce in to Jarrett, demanding him to surrender. To each demand e returned a decided refusal. The skirmishing was kept up until 9 o'clock, when the rebels refired, reteesting in three different columns. It presumed that they will endeavor to cross to the south bank of the Cumberland again. One of the rebel soldiers was shot dead and everal wounded men were removed in an amulance. The casualties on our side were light. It seems to us that there is very bad or

very loose management in respect to drafted men in Kentucky. A vast number have disappeared. A large proportion of these have stolen of into the Southern Confederacy, preferring, if they must fight at all, to fight on the rebel side. Others are skulking around their homes with a determination not to be caught when the military organization takes place. Others have sought refuge across the Ohio river and in Canada. Still others, and, indeed, thousands, have been gathered up and taken away by numerous nerilla bands in their raids almost everywhere that portion of Kentucky. The notorious Champ throughout the State. We don't believe, from Ferguson has but six followers now, and with present appearances, that near one-half of the ble-bodied men of Kentucky who have been took his family with him, and said that it was drafted will ever be seen in the Federal service. his determination to quit the country. He holds Can no remedy, or even partial remedy, be found for the very great evil we have indicated?

uring thirty-two of the Home Guards in Shelyville, Tennessee, a few days ago, carried them them off and shot ten of them in cold blood, was in perfect keeping with the habitual deeds of those bloody outlaws. The guerillas, almost without exception, are murderers. No doubt they have got to be treated as murderers. We think the time is at hand when orders will be given to our troops to take no guerilla prisoners. There can be no flag too black to be flaunted by Federal avengers before the eyes of hood." "Miserable man. The man who uthose accursed miscreants. Let every bloody wretch among them-hear, in his last earthly moment, the words thundered in his ears: "Down! down to hell! and say I sent thee thither!"

It was a happy circumstance that General Thomas reached Nashville a few days ago. Sherman's communications north of the Tenessee were not being defended with becoming energy and skill, until General Thomas made his appearance.—Cincinnati Commercial.

We put this extract on record for are preparing to make an attack on General Rousseau, and to effect his removal. He has had an insufficient force to contend with the rebels who have been massed in Sherman's rear. but he has handled his men excellently, and kept Forrest from committing serious depredations upon the lines of communication.

The Albany Journal is now for the re-election of Lincoln. That paper gained all its political influence when Thurlow Weed conducted it, and Thurlow Weed has said that had not the war been perverted by Chase, Tribunes and Posts, into an abolition war, we should have had Union and peace as the result. The present senior Miltor of the Albany Journal, George Dawson, though holding the office of Postmaster of Albany, is residing in Washington, and writing men iacions letters for his paper.

We hardly need say that the Cincinnati Gazette gives direct countenance to the conduct of the slave Lewis Stratton, who ran away from his master in this city to Cincinnati stealing, at his departure, three thousand dollars of can see no harm in theft unless it is committed white men and conservatives. That radical organ would alter the Eighth Commandment to read, Thou shalt not steal-unless thou art a nigger.

REREL DESERTERS .- Since the first of Jan ary last, two thousand nine hundred and eighteen deserters from the rebel army have been eccived at the Military Prison in this city, nearly all of whom have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States-and given parole to remain north of the Ohio river during the war The number received during the month of Sep-

John Cochrane declared once in Tam many Hall that he would vote for the "devil incarnate" if he received a regular nomination. John shows his faith by his works, for as Fre mont and himself did not receive the regular omination, they have declined and are now apporting the Baltimore nominees, Liecoln and Johnson.

The following is a vote taken at the Soldi Mome, Nashville, on the 4th inst. Out of 116 votes the result stood: Lincoln 110, McClellau 6; total 116,—Press.

Perhaps the poor fellows were afraid of being turned out of their home.

A writer in the abolition organ says tha Mr. Lincoln wants to keep "all doors, all avenues open for the return of the States to the Union." No, he is not willing for any States to return except through the nigger gate and under the nigger arch.

gan of the Administration, says that free speech is "a priceless blessing." Oh, no, not "priceless." Its price or cost is frequently a sejourn in a military prison.

General Hooker has made a Lincoln speech. It is said that the gallant General ought at Lookout Mountain "above the louds," but he is evidently in the very midst of the clouds now.

Where is General Paine, the Administra

ion's thieving, swindling, robbing, smuggling, murdering official, who lately figured at Padu ah? Is the infernal scoundrel to go unscathed? Why isn't he arrested? Ger General Carl Schurz has taken the stump. Whether he took it by slow advances or by

direct and dashing assault, the military exploit undoubtedly as great a one as he ever We don't know why the Editor of the

abolition organ publishes the letters of some of his correspondents unless it is to show that there ere as great political noodles in the world as himself.

The abolition organ has an article headed "A new way to feed animals-Its adaptation to Government use." Are the Government's "animals" getting clamorous about their grub?

President Lincoln saved Richmond from the grasp of McClellan more than two years f McClellan now? An Illinois exchange says that one of the

Editors of this paper has been "taking a little rest." No, we always shoot off-hand. The We wish the papers would give us credit for the paragraphs they copy from us. "Ren-

der under Cæsar his things." The abolition organ tells its friends that hey must be "up and doing." They see a more likely to be down and suffering.

PERADOES.—Guerilla desperadoes infest Cumber-land county, Ky., much to the annoyance of the citizens. Outrages of the most glaring kind are of frequent occurrence, and the people are kept in a state of constant dread and alarm. For some months past, two notorious individuals, named roving life, and, by numerous depredations, as sociated their names with fear and horror. Both are deserters from the Federal army, McDaniel from the 5th Kv. cavalry and Easton from the 3d Ky. infantry. Being desperate men and fearless of danger, they lorded it over the highway, and were heroes of adventures more startlin darring, and true, than those recorded in the cases of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval. Many attempts have been made to effect their capture, but each one was marked with signal failure, and the people began to believe that they bore charmed lives. Colonel Weatherford, commanding at Burksville, several days ago detailed half a dozen men from his regiment (the 13th Kentucky cavalry), and, placing them under the command of a brave soldier, named Sanders, sent them in pursuit of the two bold maranders. On the 4th Sanders came up with the scoundrels, and shots were rapidly exchanged. The two guerillas fought with desperation, and refused to yield. Easton was shot dead, his body pierced by many balls. McDaniel was wounded in four different places, but succeeded in making his escape. Sanders remained in the country, and kept a sharp lookout for the desperado. On Saturday last he met him face to face in the high-road, and commanded him to surrender. McDaniel refused to do so, and offered stubborn resistance. He presented a bold front, and fought to the before he yielded. He was covered with few minutes after he fell to the ground. In the two encounters he received seventeen different shots through his body. Sanders has proved himself to be a daring soldier, and deserves the thanks of the entire community for ridding the

neighborhood of two such dangerous characters. Col. Weatherford is doing good service on the Cumberland river. His men are constanty engaged in scouting the country, and the guerillas are fast being exterminated or expelled from these men he left last week to join Forrest. He a captain's commission from the rebel War De.

Morton stated at Indianapolis Monday night, that an agent of the Sanitary Commission, just arrived from Atlanta, reported Governor Brown negotiating terms with General Sherman for the return of Georgia to the Union. That the relations between Governor Brown and Jeff Davis are not amicable, may be inferred from the reference of the latter to the former in his speech at Macon: "It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsetered this was a seoundrel.

The quinine that "S. C. M." of Nashville muggled to the rebels may have cured them of shakes," but it has given him much worse shakes.

The New York Tribane asks what

Gen. McClellan will do if elected to the Presidency. He will take the oath of office, and-The Boston Transcript can't abuse us without stealing the abuse from another paper,

it must be a bankrupt blackguard. The lies of the abolition organs are as black as pitch, and the organs stick to them as if they were pitch.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

A delegation from Kentucky, consisting of the Hous, George H. Yeaman, W. D. Bush, and others, called upon the President to-day respecting the draft in their State. From their statement it appears in present draft was founded would largely and improperly increase the burden resting upon the loyal citizens of that State. The Provost Marshal-General, to whom it was referred, decided as follows: That the enrolments of that State shall be corrected by deducting therefrom the names of all non-residents and persons who have been conscripted into the Confederate service, and also all negroes who have gone to other States, or enlisted in other States in the Federal service, and, after the rolls are thus corrected, the quotas heretofore assigned to the varieties.

published in full in a few days.

Mrs. Greenhow, the lady who gave the Gorernment so much trouble at the commencement of the war, acting as a rebel spy, was drowned recently in endeavoring to escape from the blockade-runner Condor at New Inlet Bar.

The Commercial's special says: The bush-whackers who murdered Lieut. Meigs hacked him with their swords after he was wounded and had surrendered.

It is stated that Sheridan's movement to Strasburg was made by order of Gen. Grant.

Washington. Oct. 11. published in full in a few days.

Strasburg was made by order of Gen. Grant.

In accordance with the authorization by act of Congress, the Navy Department to-day has telegraphed to the proper authorities in San Francisco to arm and equip a vessel at that port for the use of Engineer Balkley and party, whare soon to proceed on an expedition north to commence operations for the completion of the great overland telegraph line from the Columbia river in Washington Territory to the Amoor river in Asia. The expedition will probably commence active operations in the northern latitudes by the first of March.

CINCINNATE, Oct. 11.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11. The attack on the passenger train on the Keu-tucky Central Railroad was made by twenty-five guerillas, midway between Paris and Lex-ington. The engine was thrown-from the track, and the ears burned. Twenty-seven hundred dollars were taken from Adams Express Compa-ny, and all the passengers robbed.

ny, and all the passengers robbed.

New York, Oct. 11.

A letter from Martinsburg, dated the 8th inst., says: The destruction of mills and barns was most complete, and will be severely felt in that region. Sufficient supplies was destroyed to feed the whole country Las the appearance of a barren region. All able-bodied men and others have been sent to the zear.

A letter from the Army of the Botomac, dated the 9th inst., says: Yesterday morning, the two great armies were confronting each other in front of Richmond, and were in a state of fermentation, expecting an attack from each other.

reat armies were confronting each other in ront of Richmond, and were in a state of fermentation, expecting an attack from each other. Our army awaized, but the rebels did not ome. The energy gathered themselves into heir fortifications, while their rams and gundats in the James, went higher up than usual orf ear that our monitors would pass the obtructions. Chains, were stretched across the viver to impede sheir progress. There are three arms in the James river, the Virginia, Richmond, and Fredericksburg, Palso four gunboats, he Drury, Beasfort, Nansemond, and Raleigh, this is their entire naval force affoat for the decince of Richmond, though other vessels are being constructed. One has been launched, but it is not yet ready for service.

The Times special gives additional particulars of the battle of the 7th; The rebels turned the ight flauls of the Army of the James, thus obtaining possession of the Darbyton or Central Rallroad, three miles of which is entirely tree from defansive works. The enemy, aware that our right was the weakest part of our line, supposed, by flanking us and holding these three niles of road, their defences could be materially strengthened by putting another strong line of vickets out. They more cover of the night.

illes of road, their cerences cond-oe materially strengthened by putting another strong line i pickets out. They, under cover of the night, loved, two divisions, numbering 4,500 men, own the Darbyton road to the position occupied by Kautz, fairly encircling his 1,700 men. At daybreak they attacked him flercely, both ont and flank. Our troops fought bravely have than an hour until they found the enemy conty in their from and our their socks but they from a red on their socks but more than an hour until they found the enemy not only in their front and on their right, but also in their rear. They fell back hurriedly, but not before they lost 500, men. Having to cross a marsh the only line of fretreat was run fairly into the mire and we're forced to abandon to the enemy. The enemy followed in splendid line. Our troops arrived and the eavalry continued the work of destruction upon the rebels, literally covering the ground with dead and wounded. This attack was, made about 9 o'clock, and was as great a repulse as has ever happened.

Wishungary Oct. 10

Washington, Oct. 10.
A special to the Tribune says: We learn from the driving out of men, women, and children from the Shenandoch Valley and the acrilla-infested region between Washington and the Potomse. By direction of the domina-intested region between Washington and the Potomae. By direction of the Secretary of War, all stoppages against pay officers of the army, at the request of the ordnance officer, for non-rendition of ordnance returns for the years 1861-62, will be removed, except against such regiments as have been mustered out of service, and those that are to be mustered out.

The Editor of the abolition organ refers again, and with a great deal of "sound and fury signifying nothing," to the course of the Louisville Journal in the summer of 1855. We repeat what we have already stated, and what no honest man will deny, that we manifested inaparably more of the spirit of moderation in the canvass of that year than our abolition neighbor manifests in this canvass or than he ever in all his life manifested in any canvass that he entered into. We, in 1855, far from countenancing any resort to force on the election-day, ly "invoked the spirit of peace," but we don't believe that he was ever known to invoke that white-winged spirit in any political conflict or any other kind of conflict. It isn't at all in his line of thought and feeling. It isn't either in his heart or his brain.

succeed. We will succeed.

We said on Tuesday, that, whatever the Know-Nothing party of 1855 may or may not have been, "two of the chief Editors of the abolition organ sympathized and voted with it. Our neighbor replies thus:

No "Editor of the Press" was ever associated with the "Know-Nothing" organization. "Know-Nothings," "K. G. C.'s," "O. A. K.'s," "Sons of Liberty," and all such combinations of stealthy rascality we loathe and abominate. The reader may see that the organ

does'nt deny our statement that two of the chief Editors voted with the Know-Nothing organization, but simply asserts that f the Press was ever "associated with the Know-Nothing organization. By not denving what we asserted, the organ admits it. that is, admits that two of its chief Editors, though not members of the Know-Nothing organization, sustained its tickets at the polls' And yet now this organ, two of whose chief Editors thus co-operated with and sustained the Know-Nothing organization in the most effect. nal way possible to them, calls it a "combination of stealthy rascality," and professes to "loathe and abominate" it. Have the Editors of the organ often, in their exercise of the lofty and solemn rights of the elective franchise thrown the weight of their votes in favor of the triumph of "combinations of stealthy rascality that they "loathed and abominated"?

The organ says that the only comment it can make upon one statement of ours is eight exclamation-points. The fact is, exclamapoints are about the only points that i has of late seemed able to make in regard to anything. It has no more point (exclamation points excepted) than a ball of pewter or pot-metal. The Editor admits that we may have electioneered in 1855 with as little lence as we had ever done in any previous yea but he says that the Journal "has for many years been noted for its pertinacious and pugviolence in political discussion Well, be the fact so or otherwise, we hope we commit no impropriety in stating the fact that the most violent articles we have ever published in political discussions were his ow inly should not state the fact but for our knowledge that he never had any objection to being recognized as a writer for the Journal We will abuse no confidence of his. His articles were, of course, well written, and we were obliged to him for them, our only objection being that they were too violent. Persons at all acquainted with his chronic style of denunciation can have no difficulty in recognizing the justice of this objection. We have a thousand times thought, that, if we only could induce him, "in the very torrent, tempest, and, as we may say, whirlwind of his passion, to acquire and beget a temperance that should give it calmness," he would be almost invaluable as a contributor. But all of us are mortal.

Our neighbor quotes part of what we said of our not unavailing personal efforts on "bloody Monday" to stay the tide of rage and violence, and admits that we may have done something in that way, but is ungracious enough and unjust enough to intimate that we did it because we were appalled before "the ghastly spectre of terror and fury" we had called up. To make out this view of the case, he clips the paragraph he quotes from (clippers of paragraphs are not legally punishable like clippers of the coin), omitting that part which refers to our successful exertions in securing the quiet dispersion of an organized band of our exasperated political friends in the forenoon of "bloody Monday, when no "ghastly spectre of terror and fury" had appeared, and when not a drop of blood had been shed except by the opponents of the Know-Nothings. He needn't talk to us, in his usual raving style, about "sackcloth and ashes." We don't expect ever to wear sackcloth unless We have an overcoat made of the sack in which the abolition party seems likely to get itself tied up, and we shall not sprinkle ourselves with ashes unless from that party's funeral pile. Before the election day in 1855 we did more than a hundred like our neighbor to secure a peaceable election, and, on the day itself and the next day, we did more than a thousand like him to allay the roused spirit of violence.

Ought not our abolition neighbor to con rect his statement as to which thumb must be lost to exempt a man from military service Unless he does so, isn't there danger that some of his readers, at the approach of the next draft, will cut off the wrong thumbs?

A leading abolition journal says that "the people at a time like this should forget all party feeling." So should the Administration forget all party feeling. Yet it seems to forget everything but that,

The abolition organs have a great deal to about McCiellan's retreats. We would say to Mr. Lincoln's friends that the worst of all retreats are retreats from one's promises pledges, and principles.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE'S EXPEDITION .- All our riends, we are sure, know that we would not willingly do injustice to General Burbridge any other officer in the service. We wrote ye terday of the facts of General B.'s late expedition as they appeared to us, and as we presume they ppeared to others. A gallant and highly a mplished officer, however, who accompanie he expedition, has kindly written us a letter ting a considerably different aspect upon the ase, and we will give the substance of his state ent. Still we see nothing to change our con-

he government was rendering it dangerous to llow a President to wield it for the furtherane iction that the great and untimely publicity o of his own ambitious views, determined that the one-term principle should be adhered to, and ne projected enterprise was the main cause o ince then no President has been able to secure renomination, until the servility of the last The entire force under General Burbridge mmand at the rendezvous at Prestonburg wa sore convention accorded it to Mr. Lin-4,200, about 200 of whom, 46th Indiana, dis We now witness in its fullest force the ounted, were left there as guard for store ger to which our republican institutions are The march began with 4,000 men. As much osed by the unscrupulous use of the immens mmunition was issued to each man as could be ronage of the government to crush out the arried. In addition to this, a large pack-train e expression of the popular sentiment. was unloaded of rations and forage, and loaded While guerilla bands are ravaging our with ammunition. The command was forced State, the soldiers employed for its protect incipally to depend on the country for suption are being furloughed to go home to es. Before entering Virginia, beyond Piketon vote, provided they promise to vote for llem's brigade of rebel cavalry was encounter bolition tickets. The workmen who are ed, and, in his advance, General Burbridge had paployed under wages are led like a drove of weral skirmishes with the principal ones ttle to public meetings with orders to shout rinceton, Russell, and Louisa Fork of the Big Lincoln under the penalty of discharge. In ndy. After passing Louisa Fork, every mile ery department of the public service !in Ken f advance was a continual skirmish, in which ncky the emissaries of the Administration are nuch ammunition was expended. It rained it work to find out the political proclivities o nstantly. The roads were simply mountain se in the civil or military employ, and if any lefiles. Many of the pack-mules broke down ne will not pledge his vote for Lincoln, he and the ammunition with which they were load arked, and every effort which ingenuity car d was abandoned. The march was unprece evise will be made to disfranchise him and keep ented in rapidity, embarassed as it was by him from the polls. It is time, then, for the the weather, roads, and the hostile front co cople to consider whether the one-term princi nually presented by the enemy. At Clutch should not be applied to Mr. Lincoln, for the Mountain, Laurel Gap, and other places, the olitical history of our country has never before skirmishes partook of the nature of battles veloped such open and shameful interference n this manner the ammunition was rapidly exwith the elective franchise as is practised now, hausted. General Burbridge had informatio ringing demoralization into the army and cor that the only forces guarding the salt-works were Gillem's brigade and the State militia unption everywhere. MURDER OF AN ENROLLING OFFICER .- Capt der General Preston. Gillem was retreating ore his advance, and he felt confident that he McCarty, formerly of the 42d Indiana and enroll ould whip the rebel forces, if no reinforcements ing officer for Reeves township, Daviess county, arted, on Monday of last week to notify the were sent to them from Lynchburg. Believing thus, he pressed forward, hoping to capture the drafted men of the township. In the afternoon while riding along the road in the southeas works before assistance could be sent from an part of the county, he was shot by men in am other quarter. On the morning of the 2d inst General B. found himself in the vicinity of the oush, and, as it appears from the confession of one of the conspirators, by a detachment of alt-works, and the attack was made. The

ighteen who banded together for this purpose ebels were driven three miles, and within their After killing McCarty they placed the body outer works. The position was strong, and when the main fighting commenced, it was soon on a sled and dragged it the distance of one and a half miles to White river, and, tying a veloped that the enemy had been reinforce Breckinridge with four thousand men. arge stone to the body, sunk it in the river His horse ran to a house, not far off, and wa tizens and prisoners confirm this estimate The fight raged fiercely all day, and our forces

on all sides met with success. In the evening

he rebel General Vaughn advanced with fou

igades and impeded the further progress

ur troops. The enemy was supplied with

out mountain howitzers. Owing to this fact,

was abandoned. Of the four thousand Federal

oldiers, but two thousand five hundred were

ngaged. It requires every fourth or fifth man

rding the horses and protecting the rear.

In no instance were our troops repulsed-they

were simply held in check. The main object of

the expedition was to attract the attention of

Early. In this it was successful, as 4,000 men

were withdrawn from Sheridan's front. We

works. Gen. Burbridge could not subsist his

force off the country, and was forced to with-

draw. The command retired in perfect order,

o straggling, no haste, and the enemy was too

badly crippled to follow. The gallant Hanson

was so badly wounded that it became a matter

of necessity to leave him behind. A carriage

was procured to remove him, but the surgeons

eath would ensue in a few hours at the furth-

were bowed and tears dimmed the eyes of the

war-worn soldiers. The daring Hanson was

to our noble State. Peace be to his memory

On the morning of the 3d, Gen. Burbridge re-

him to return to Kentucky. He marched his

eneral with his staff came forward by water.

leaving, the troops under Gen. Hobson to

eral successes in the war promote the pros-

as to the general management of the war, he

and his friends may as well give the thing

up at once without troubling the nation any

that there is but one cardid opinion in the

whole country in regard to the matter, and

that opinion is that the war, take it all in all.

has been, on the part of the United States,

the worst-managed one that the civilized

world has ever known. Errors, mistakes,

lunders, of the worst description, have

ollowed each other like successive waves

the ocean. Imbecility in hundreds of

estances, and wildly and falsely directed

nergy in hundreds of others, have

prought about most deplorable results.

Many civilians, lawyers, doctors, merchants.

cepers of cigar shops, etc., have been appoint-

ed to high military positions, and, in nearly all

cases, as was of course to be expected, they

have proved wretched failures. Regular offi-

cers of fine military educations, and of long

experience have been kept in the background

that inexperienced citizens might be made

Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels,

etc., and the effect of this most preposterous, if

not most criminal policy has been contin-

No sensible man, whose mind is not pos

sessed of a party devil, can for a moment

doubt that this war, but for the worst possi-

ble management at Washington, would long

since have been brought to a happy close.

Men may affect to doubt it, but they don't, and

can't-try as they will. The President has

sat in his chair at the White House, and, by

elegraph, wheeled divisions, corps, and ar-

mies two thousand miles off. We have rea-

on to know personally that the chief mem

ers of the Administration, after the war was

well under way, most confidently expected

hat the rebellion would be put down in six

months, and that they proclaimed this un-

sitatingly, and upon all occasions. Un-

oubledly the leading men of the Republi-

can party throughout the country shared

ully in this confident expectation, and men

of all parties certainly believed that the re-

bellion "would be quelled within a year," as,

with right management, it might and would

bave been. If the prominent Republicans

and been told that it would last three years

and a half, and that, at the end of that period,

the rebel armies would still hold formidable

positions and defiant attitudes in the field,

more than half a million of Federal lives being

in the meanwhile sacrificed, and the national

debt carried up to more than two thousand mil-

lions of dollars, they would have laughed the

Yet this is the exact state of the case. A

rebellion that should have been put down

years ago is still raging. We see indications

that the great rebel armies can be crushed,

but the work remains to be done, and, if it is

to be done under the declared policy of this

Administration, God only knows when it can

te finished. The whole country, for three

years and a half, has been terribly disappoint-

ed at general results, insomuch that at some

periods a feeling of gloom and almost of de

pondency has taken possession of men's hearts.

The most prominent abolition organ in the U.S.

there should be no great and decisive result

within the next ensuing sixty or ninety days,

t would become the duty of the Federal Go

roment to make peace with the South upon

the best terms it could get. The whole nation.

we repeat, has been awfully disappointed

If then it is to depend upon the popular judg-

nore than two years ago insisted, that, if

idea to scorn.

ually manifested in feebleness and disaster.

return by land. -

omplished officer is lost to the service and

ners as the enemy did, and their

ounced his wound mortal, and said that

When this news was announced, heads

ared and destroyed some of the outer salt-

and for the want of ammunition, the ass

to hold the horses of those dismounted.

A regiment of 450 men was held in res

aken up but not recognized. On Tuesday, the family becoming alarmed a is protracted absence, inquiry was made in re ation to his movements, and his horse wa found, and traces of blood discovered on the eavy artillery. General Burbridge had nothing addle.

ment as to the good or bad management of the

war whether the Presiden; who has controlled

it shall or shall not be re-elected, what earthly

ing the Presidential tenure of office to the

cond term, and five of the first seven chief

of their first term. In 1840, however, the peo-

ele, believing that the increasing patronage

gistrates were re-elected upon the expiration

George Washington set the pres

chance has he?

One man was arrested on suspicion of havin mmitted the murder, but no proof of his guilt ould be adduced and he was liberated. On Thursday the place of his assassination was dis overed, and the track of the sled traced to the

The man who had been arrested accomthe party on the search, and when the body was dragged from the water, stricken with re rse, he burst out crying, and declared that though his hands were clear of McCarty's blood his heart was not, and then proceeded to make full confession of his guilt, and of the damnable conspiracy that had been set on foo and thus cowardly executed. Eighteen had anded together for this purpose, and, on Mon day, knowing of the movements of Capt. Mc Carty, had divided into squads and waylaid the ent roads along which they supposed he would pass. Five men formed the squad that did the killing. He gave the names of the enre band, and seven of them have been arrested and sent to Indianapolis. Capt. McCarty is rep sented by all who knew him as an excellen d estimable man, and even the men who mur dered him so cowardly and cruelly bore this tes timony to his character.

universally loved, and in his death a brave and DEATH OF CAPTAIN HARPER.-The guerill ader, who was fast becoming noted for his nu erous outrages and depredations, met with his He fell, as loves the soldier to fall, on the red ath at the hands of James Skiles, United field of battle, with the boom of cannon and the States detective and scout, last Sunday rattle of musketry for his requiem. All of our at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Mays, sev. wounded able to bear transportation were en miles from Nashville, on the Dickinson pike. brought off the field. We captured five times Harper, alias Ellis, alias Jenkins, alias Allison, alias Judd, alias Ward, and how many other names he assumed it is not known, had abused his wife so much that she feared for ceived a despatch from Gen. Sherman ordering her life and came to Nashville. rmation was given that Harper was in that command to Prestonburg, and from there the neighborhood, and Detective Skiles and detective Lieut. Ainsworth went out to Mr. Mays's house about 11 o'clock Saturday night. About daylight the guerilla leader came in alone. As he entered the door, Skiles called The abolition organs assume that Fedpon him to deliver himself up. The answer to pects of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. If his rehis was a shot which passed over the head of skiles, who then fired, the ball taking effect in election depends upon the people's judgment the cheek-bone. This was followed by a second shot from the detective which penetrated Har er's eye and caused him to fall over on his nees. A third shot took effect in the forehead. orther with their pretensions. We think

ausing instant death. FORT LOWRY .- Dr. Lowry, from whom this mous fort takes its name, informs us that he thinks the statement furnished to us a short ime ago about the gallant defence was given some one who wished to attract the att of the guerillas to him. He says that the whole undation for the story is that, as he was enter ng his gate, three of the guerilla gentry accosted him and demanded his saddle from him, but he parleyed with them until he got to his house He went in, got his gun, and on his appea they commenced firing with pistols. He re turned the fire, when they fled precipitately ving a pair of saddle-bags filled with miscel neous articles. There were about seventeen of the guerillas, under Martin and Veach, with n a mile of Dr. L.'s house at this time, and he was apprehensive that after this repulse of their iends they would visit him again, but they did ot. This circumstance occurred two days be fore the raid on Shelbyville, in which Veach nith, and Dale were killed. In fine, there i no Fort Lowry.

If all the rebels were to lay down the ns to-morrow, and with halters around their necks submit themselves to the President, as the eople of Calais did to their British conqueror ould not suffice Mr. Lincoln. They mus cept the conditions which he imposes by hi lamation of abolishing slavery and r ing the doctrine of negro equality. Until very is dead, it is his determination that wa A friend has just stepped in to say that he wil

et one hundred dollars the city of New Yor rill give fifty thousand majority for McClellar and Pendleton. Enquire at this office.

Washington (D. C.) Union. We presume that the proffered wager has n

en taken, and will not be. The Empire State and its Empire City, according to the best infor ation, will go agains the destructive candidate most imperial majorities.

Newspaper warnings before an election arpposed by many persons to be a necessar art of the clap-trap and machinery of an election of the clap-trap and machinery of an election can be seen to be seen And some persons suppose that newspape opressions before an election are a still mor cessary part of the partisan machinery.

Dealers in drugs, such as quinine, ar nerally called Doctors. We hope that the ends of Dr. Mercer, of Nashville, will not be wanting in courtesy as to forget his proper tle. How are the Doctor's numerous par n Dixie?

There is a statue of General McClellan a mbridge, Massachusetts. Some of the aboli ionists, a few nights ago, blackened and other wise disfigured his face. The low scoundrels ind it easier to disfigure his face than his fame The abolitionists have had, near Philadel

geous resolutions, that it was rather a meet g of monsters. No secrets are kept at Washington. he officials are sure to tell at least all they now. They are as leaky as so many rain

ouds.

ia, what the North American calls "a monster

eeting." We should think from the out-

A patriot will always stand by the evernment. He will stand by the Admintration when he thinks it right, but not hen he thinks it wrong.

"Turn cut. Lincoln men!" is the frantic as eal of the abolition managers to their followers.—Boston Post. We say, turn out Lincoln himself.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

The abolition organ begins a quasi-answer our remarks on free elections in Kentucky by alling the Journal "the Green Street Moon." We gress then that the organ often thinks itsel badly moon-struck. If it is a moon, it is a on without much of a man in it, and the sent time must be "the dark of the moon But it isn't a moon at all, and, if it is even a

ar, it only twinkles darkness, The organ writhes and squirms desperately is is position in regard to free elections, but, slip. ry and slimy as it notoriously is, we guess hat we can manage to hold the eel by the tail. neral Burnside last year, two days before the election, published an order, stating the fact that med and organized rebel forces had come into Kentucky avowedly to take violent possession of the polls wherever they could and to compel the election of rebel candidates, and anding all military officers to hold theraselves in readiness to aid the constituted civil uthorities of the State, if necessary, in repellng such efforts, that is, in driving away the ebel bands and protecting the polls from their bloody grasp. We approved, as we now approve, General B.'s order. Wherever and whenever rebel troops are expected to attempt the destruction of the elective franchise or to ommit any other outrage, or even to show themselves, our military officers should, if possible, be in readiness to meet and punish the ruffianly gangs. But the Editor of the organ, with a stupidity partly natural but immensely ultivated, thinks that this is a concession or acknowledgment that Lincoln bayonets should be aced everywhere around the polls on election y. He says that rebels may approach the polls in disguise and try to vote, and that, to revent this, "bullets and bayonets will have to be and." His argument is, that, if it is right that Federal troops should meet and repel rebel roops attempting to seize the polls, it follows that every poll ought to be hedged thickly about with Lincoln bayonets lest some rebel individua individuals in disguise should attempt, not ineed to take possession of the polls, but ast their own votes! And he says that he heartily in favor of the bayonets as a protection against the voting of these possible personages in their possible disguise! There's his reaon or excuse or pretext for desiring a military orce at every voting-place. It doesn't occur to is blood-and-thunder soul that the judges of election, with the constabulary force they have at command, possess ample power to rule out a fraudulent vote whether offered by rebel in disguise or by anybody else. Attempts to vote fraudulently are as old a oting itself, but we don't know that even abolitionists ever made the discovery till now that armies should be called out and stationed at thousands of points to prevent here and there rascal from smuggling in an illegitinate vote. Our neighbor wants to get the ayonets to the polls, no matter upon what mblance of a pretext, trusting, that, if they are nce there, the work of violence or intimidation

The Editor thinks, that, in the absence of Fedral military forces from the polls, men who we no shadow of a just claim for using the high privilege of the elective franchise will be ermitted to vote, and he professes to think it ght and proper that "all persons, whose conluct or conversation has turnished ground for reasonable suspicion that they are downright bels, or have rendered, from the beginning of the war, aid and comfort to the enemies of th ation, should be obliged to take a clear, stringent, ringing oath of unequivocal loyalty' ore being allowed to deposit their votes for Mc-Clellan, and to that end he would "deem it just and proper to guard the polls with ball and bayenet against those who efuse to take the oath." Of course he would have his "clear, stringent, ringing ath of unequivocal loyalty" drawn up and precribed by the President or his Generals. But o such oath is needed from any such quarter loyal Legislature of this State, since the comencement of the war, has ordained the oath which suspected persons shall be required to take at the polls as a condition of voting, and urely it is "clear" enough, "stringent" enough, and "ringing" enough. That oath is as good against rebels whether in disguise or ot and all rebel aiders and abettors thousand oaths could be, though wordwith all the bitterness and fer the organ and its friends. Our neighbor treats this strong and thorough oath, ordained by re as a non-entity. doesn't know of its existence. Let him read it and then say what more is needed in the oathtaking line unless men are to be required to swear that they will vote, if at all, for the Linoln ticket. It was unnecessary for him to say that he would heartily approve of a greater degree of military interference than he expects to whose, for nobody, who reads his wolfish and timesish articles, supposes that even the Lincoln Administration will dare to go far enough to

both will be thoroughly done.

The organ says that we know a good deal better than to suppose that there is any danger of men being debarred from voting because they are McClellan men. Let him say, if he can what ground we have for knowing better. Doesn't he know, that, in Tennessee, under the peration of the Lincoln-Johnson proclamation. man supporting McClellan and standing upn the Chicago platform can be allowed to vote and what especial reason is there for assuming that what the Administration is capable of dong in Tennessee it isn't equally capable of atempting in Kentucky? Is it too good and entious to undertake in any State what it openly and audaciously does in a neighoring State? By the way, why has the Edite ever told his readers whether he approves the espotic and monstrous Abe-Lincoln-Andyohnson oath? But he needn't tell them; of urse they know that he approves it, and ould approve it ten times as warmly as he does if it were (but that's impossible) ten times worse

satisfy his raging, ravening, and frenzied pas-

Our neighbor says that we charge him with ligmatizing McClellan's friends as traitors, and s answer is that he "stigmatizes traitors as raitors." No doubt he thinks this a smart evaion. But we repeat, that he undertakes to rand the hero of Antietam and all his support rs as traitors. The mere fact of men's being r the conservative candidate he treats as pro of devotion to the rebels and the rebellion. He vould, no doubt, gladly see them imrisoned, bayonetted, or banished, and yet, with a thousand fierce maledictions against s opponents hot and hissing upon ips, he professes to regard himself as a shockngly injured and wronged individual if any body intimates that he desires, an abolition victory in Kentucky for selfish purposes!!!!!! You see, reader, that we have caught the trick of our neighbor's eight exclamation points.

A Notorious Guerilla Captured.—The noorious bushwhacker and guerilla Dick Davis, who has long been a terror to the inhabitant outside the lines of Memphis, was captured, with three of his band, near Coldwater, on Friday, by a squad of the 7th Indiana cavalry. They were caught in the house of a farmer, at breakast, brought to Memphis, and are now in Irving Block, the leader in irons. Our men were no ware of the prize they had secured until ar iving at Gen. Grierson's headquarters, where Davis was recognized by several officers. He is deserter from an Iowa regiment, and since pined the guerillas, has been guilty of almost very crime nameable, from murder down. The procities committed by this desperado and his and are incalculable. Had he been recognized w his captors, it is probable that he would not have been brought to Memphis alive. No punhment too severe can be meted out to so deep-

OVER THE RIVER .- Yesterday, another delega on from Dixie was furnished transportation ne hundred miles into the interior of Indiana. The delegation consisted of one hundred and ighty-nine deserters from the rebel army, and thirty-eight citizens, who are active sympathizrs with the rebellion. The prisoners were re eived in the city a few days ago, and yesterday were paroled to remain north of the Ohio river aring the war. Indiana is already flooded with these delegations from the South. Yet her uota is not full. In the coming months, huneds, nay thousands, of prisoners will be banshed from our army lines, and Indiana will be-

come to them the land of freedom, with a coat of fire turned up with brimstone. We have a noble ticket before the cou Some of the abolition organs are trying The working men should vote for it, and e voting men should work for it. nurderer, and fugitive from justice. They ma

The Maine Sentinel says that it has "n mpathy with McClellan." That's because he

The President has treated the armies in the JACK ALLEN-A GUERILLA CONCENTRAT ld very badly-about as badly as armies could We learn, that, on Wednesday night, Jack Allen, be treated; and this is one great reason; why the the notorious guerilla leader, with his band, ar has been so protracted, and why our suc was at Camp Charity, near Bloomfield, Jack ses have been so mixed up with defeats and has a considerable force under his command. He has established a readezvous camp nea sasters. He has, as we have said, placed then nder grossly and shamefully incompetent lead-Bloomfield, and is operating as boldly as if there was not a single Federal soldier in the State. He ers: he has let them go unpaid for many month at a time when he was paying his harpy-co eems to be possessed of great assurance, is very anguine, and is meeting with great success. fors: he his made no due effort to effect Early yesterday morning, the guerilla Captain schanges, but complacently permitted our poo Taylor and Pratt were in the vicinity of Fairfield with their gangs. They informed the citinumbers in rebel prisons, from which he could sily have set them free. Moreover, upwards ens that they were on their way to Camp two years ago, perhaps nearly three, when Charilty to join Jack Allen. They claimed that integers throughout the country were pouring the various bands scattered throughout that part of the State were concentrating under Alle like a spring-tide, tens of thousands enrolling and, in a few days, would make an effort to join hemselves every week, and the war fever rag g at its utmost height. President Lincoln with Wheeler. They said that they were tired of raging a petty warfare in Kentucky, and uch a lack of patriotism, or foresight, or judg were going to abandon the Srate. There nert, or common sense, as probably the world is no question but that a guerilla conver before saw in a similar case, gave notice entration is taking place at Camp Charthat he had troops enough to put down the ity but we do not believe that the bellion, and that no more volunteers would be cutthroats have any idea of leaving the State. ceived. So volunteering stopped then, and They love to plunder and persecute peaceable ight there, the armies in the field not being citizens too well to think of seeking a different ermitted to receive reinforcements, but left to field for operations. They are too cowardly to at down the terrible rebellion alone. A verfight, therefore will take good care not to conw weeks elapsed, and even the half-bleare nect themselves with a regularly organized es of the Administration saw that heav einforcements were indispensable, out Mr. Confederate force. They war for no principle, fight for no cause. They are banded together Lincon could not repair his fatuitous and mos imply to rob, plunder, and destroy. They wretched mistake. He renewed his call for would about as soon think of tendering their serluiteers, and urged and pressed it as vehe vices to Gen. Burbridge as to Gen. Wheeler. The endy as he could, but the volunteer spiri

ows to suffer and perish in almost co

ruddy checked as it had been, was more tha

alfdead, and could not be restored to full life

nd vigor. And, since then, we have had draft

ses to obtain the troops that the Pre-

iden; would not let come forward of

heir own accord! Except for the monstrou

eeded. From that most contemptible of blun

ers, our armies in the field and our citizens ou

of it have alike suffered, the former having as

nsufficient force to prosecute the war in the

enemy's country as it should be prosecuted, and

the latter being forced by myriads into the se

vice against their will and to the fearful incon

nience of themselves and their families. The

esident, after having rejected those who

anted to fight, has to conscript those who

on't want to fight, and thousands of whom

n away to avoid fighting. This is a part o

and his friends claim his re-election by

e people and expect a tremendous vote from

The abolition leaders no longer attempt

conceal their determination to effect the dis

dation of the Union and to prevent its recor

raction or restoration under the constitution

eeley, in the New York Tribune, referring to

e two hundred thousand martyrs who have

crificed their lives for the Union and the

nstitution of our fathers, used the following

Standing on their graves, we swear, with uncovered heads, that the restored Union shall note as it was, but as it should be.

This is in unison with the key-note sounded

Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Commit-

of Ways and Means, when he said on the

This talk of restoring the Union as it was, un

er the constitution as it is, is one of the absurd-ies which I have heard repeated till I have be une about sick of it. This Union never shall, ith my consent, be restored under the consti-

While standing on the graves of McPherso

nd Kearney, and Lyon, and Jackson, and Me

Kee, and Bacon, and Cotton, and Campbell, and

avidson, and Evans, and Forman, and Mil-

ard, and Netter, and others, who have given

dical who was for dividing the Union in 1861,

when the rebellion broke out, now swears with

ncovered head that the restored Union shall

t be as it was, but as it should be-that is, as the

politionists would have it. Freemen of Amer

ea, will you allow this traitor to propose an

nake your answer known, and that is through

the ballot-box on the 8th of November next

Then, in the might and majesty of an insulted

eople, let us swear that the Union shall b

eserved and the Constitution maintained, and

at the heritage of liberty transmitted from our

ires shall be handed down to our children

We don't see any of the abolition jou

and highly-prized champion Lucien Anderson

charged by a military commission sitting a

aducah with aiding and abetting the rebels.

nly heartless but impolitic. Can they expect

us to encourage others to turn traitors to con

Now really the two traitor-members of Cor-

ess from Kentucky, the two betrayers of their

edges and constituents, Lucien Anderson and

reen Clay Smith, have, the first by giving se-

ret aid to the rebellion for money, and the

econd by knavishly drawing salaries as a Con-

essman and a Major-General at the same time

ade beautiful exhibitions of themselves. Bu

et the abolition organs by all means stick to

A correspondent of the abolition organ

arges that our late articles, asking for a free

ection in Kentucky, are "incendiary," Oh

es, it is no doubt an awfully incendiary pro

eeding to ask for or demand any more freedon

suffrage than the President and his satrag

ohnson give notice that they will allow in

Tennessee. Whether our remarks are ince

lary or not, they have certainly set the organ'

ught to put him out as Gulliver put out th

urning palace of the Queen of Lilliput.

sober" when Philip is always drunk.

The New York Tribune says: "You wil

lways find a majority for Mr. McClellan in the

uard-house-never in a hospital." Perhap

he poor fellows in the hospitals are afraid that

they were to declare for McClellan the

A few days ago, a gentleman of wealth

the interior of New York, publicly offered a

et of \$25,000 that the Empire State would go

or McClellan by 20,000 majority, and a bet of

25,000 that it would go for him by 10,000.

The Ohio State Journal calls General Me

of the age." How many of those Generals

who, in the Editor's view, are not "failures

can claim the undying honors of a Rich Mour

The Ohio State Journal says that "Gen

McClellan is too young to have borne a part in the war in Mexico." No, not too young to have

orne a part in it or to have been brevetted fo

General Lew Wallace has suppressed the

ressed General Breckinridge when he met hin

The Editor of the organ commends to u

riend of his may fit him one of these time

defend General Paine, the thief, swindler

as well be doing that as lying about McClellan

ond, let him pick or smash the lock,

If General Grant can't find the key

suit of sackcloth and ashes. An ancien

McClellan. He had much better have su

ltimore Evening Post for the support of

earing a distinguished part in it.

an "the most conspicuous military failure

Not a taker showed his head.

ain and an Antietam!

Maryland.

would be turned out, neck and heels, to die.

respondent on fire, and some big fellow

Their neglect of him in his dire extremity is no

children unsullied and unimpaired.

rvatism for their benefit?

heir friends.

ch oath to you? You have but one way to

p their lives to their country, the blaspher

he armies.

cursed sentiment:

oor of Congress-

ion as it is.

Lincoln's war-management, for which

Executive blunder, no draft would have bee

upon draft-compulsory and unpopular pro

they so rigidly merit? SUMMARY EXECUTION OF ONE OF BILL AND on's Gang of Guerillas.—Thursday of last reek was a day of intense excitement in Hannibal, Missouri. On the arrival of the Keokuk oat, a prisoner, who had been captured in Lagrange the day previous, charged with being a guerilla, and supposed to have been one of the participants in the late Centralia massacre, was nt off for the purpose of being tried and punshed according to his deserts. Little or no sympathy was shown him. About five o'clock the risoner was brought out and placed in a wagon containing his coffin, when the whole assembly of citizens and soldiers, about 1,500 in number, marched down to the levee, and down the levee to its interection with Market street, where the soldiery were formed into a hollow square, and the prisoner stationed at the foot of his coffin. Rev. B. Stevens offered up a very impressive prayer to the throne of grace, and the prisoner manifested a great degree of penitence. The sentence was then read to the condemned, after which he was blindfolded and cated at the end of his coffin. The command was then given to fire, when a detail of twentyfour men raised their pieces, fired, and the prisoner's soul was sent unshriven to its last account. He died without a struggle, and, upon examination, it was found that he had been pierced by five balls. The prisoner gave his name as Hughev B. Bloom, and stated that he had married his present wife, who resides in Lyons, Clinton county. Iowa, under the assi name of Smith, at Little Rock, Ark., a few

neans mischief. Some bold scheme of robber

s in contemplation. It behooves the military

nd the scoundrels brought to the punishr

Andy Johnson in his speech at the Court ouse on Thursday, according to the report of he abolition organ, seemed to hold the Southern Senators exclusively responsible for the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise. He said that six Southern Senators, by the aid of whose votes the compromise might have been carried, refused to vote, and that thus the measure was lost. This may be a cunning statement of the case, but it isn't an honest one? Didn't the measure in question receive far more support from Southern Senators than from the Re licans in proportion to their respective numbers? Wasn't it voted against by a large majority of the Republicans? If so, why undertake to throw the whole blame of its failure upon Southern tors because half a dozen of them sat silent? Is there any honor or truth or decency in that? If Southern Senators were partially responsible for the defeat of the comp are not the Republican Senators far more re-

rears since, and that his wife is ignorant of his

Forrest's capture of Rome, Ga., with a large number of prisoners and a considerable quantity of fire-arms, is much to be regretted. Tis a pity that an end cannot be put to Forrest's career. He is by far the most troublesome of all the minor rebel leaders. He is shrewd, skilful, experienced, daring, audacious unprincipled, and ruffianly. He is equally at ome in pursuing, in escaping, and in fighting He moves rapidly and fights desperately. He has forfeited his life by his murders, and, if taken, no doubt he will, though made a Lieuten-

General Sherman has done glorious work in Georgia. We hope he will soon crown his glories by capturing, or, what would be better still, killing the great marauder.

The Provost Marshal of the Southern De ences of Washington has ascertained that a arge number of Confederate soldiers, acting under the direction of commissioned officers have been digging up the Federal and rebel dead of the Wilderness battle-field to rob them of their poor rags for use at Richmond. No doubt some of these rags go to clothe the live rebel soldiers, and some to the paper-mill. Indeed the Enquirer, Whig, Examiner, and Despatch have a look and odor as if they were

The McClellan men of Chelsea, near Bos on, lately raised the National flag, and the Reublicans, in their partisan fury, destroyed The latter have as little respect as the rebels fo he glorious old emblem of our nationality They care nothing for it, except so far as the can hope to use and abuse it for the attainme power and pelf. Every one of the Chelses iscreants deserves to be trodden in the mud in o which he stamped the stars and stripes. A gentleman, who lately called upon the gallows.

ecretary of War on business and was rudely re The Cincinnati Gazette, on the day of elec oulsed, told his friends that he would call upo tion, called loudly upon its friends to "Look out hat functionary again if he could hope to fin for illegal voters." We have no doubt that they im in an amiable mood. But Stanton is neve "looked out" for them very diligently, gatheran amiable mood. There's no use in under ing up as many as possible from the aking to "appeal from Philip drunk to Phili to the polls.

The veteran and disabled soldiers in Nev Prisoners.-On Wednesday night, the Nashork city are about to hold a McClellan m ille train brought to the city as prisoners ing. Though no longer able to take the field twenty-eight deserters from the rebel army, and can still fight their country's battles at th colls. Some of them have lost arms, and som egs, but their patriotism has suffered no mu quarters in the Military Prison.

> We have no doubt that our friend Mallory, how ver much aggrieved, will freely admit tha the Editor is no-thing. It seems that the office of the abolition organ in this city is occasionally serenaded b

side of the concern are less horrible than the owlings within. The Editor of the Madison Courier say

'style" about him? The Charleston Mercury thinks, that, on part of the United States, "the game of war has been played out." Our decided opinion is that it will be fought out.

e Editor of the New York World. Oh don't orse-whip him, Horace. A horse-whipping is a very bad thing. You know how it feels. There was no blunder in General Sheri

n's late battle. To be sure there was a Crook in them, but they were managed all the

The New York Tribune charges that the Lincoln be President of it four years more and nobody could give it away.

read of a regiment! FIt is expensive to get sick; there's a Lin

oln tax upon sickness. It is expensive to be health; there's a Lincoln tax on health. It is expensive to die; there's a Lincoln tax on death. I they always violating her?

We are sorry to hear, that some warn ends of Gen. McClellan in Kentucky, earnes inservatives, talk of not undertaking to vote

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864

November because they think that une utional and outrageous test-oaths will be equired, and that Lincoln's armed troops will at the polls-in short that there will be no free election. Yes, we are sorry to hear this for such talk is unworthy, strangely unworthy f Kentucky freemen. Let no one deign to give utterance to anything of the kind here fter. Indeed it is not fit to be spoken or listened to. No conservative knows at present whether he election will be free or not. The President

has distinctly promised some of the most distin guished citizens of Kentucky that it shall be and perhaps it will be. We can't know unti we go to the polls. No proclamat shackling the elective franchise in this State has vet been issued, and perhaps none will be And, even if an illegal proclamation or orde shall be put forth, perhaps events may occur to prevent its being enforced by the auth At any rate, we can all go safely to the voting places. As for our voting, that will be a matter to be decided after we get there, The worst nat can befall us, and all that can befall us, the way of evil and oppression, will be the rejection of our votes. If an oath is proposed to us that we may not conscientiously take, we can refuse to take it, and, if then we lose our votes, it will be no more than we shall lose if statement that they intend to leave the State is ve stay at home. As for bayonets, no matte thrown out as a blind. The concentration how thick they may bristle, they will not prick us unless we choose to fight for the privilege of cising our prerogatives. Let us go to the polls, and, if we are not able to vote for Mc nove might result in the capture of the outlaw Clellan, we can at least know why we are not. And this will surely be a thing well worth know bands. Cannot the organization be broken up, It would be cowardice, it would be recreancy

would be recusancy in the conservatives Kentucky not to offer their votes at the Presidential election. It would be gross injustice to themselves and to the whole conservative poon of their countrymen. As we have said, hey don't know whether they can vote freely nd without"molestation or not. If they atmpt it and fail, the fault, the crime, will not be theirs. If they shrink from making n effort, the shame of shrinking from high and solemn duty will be upon their eads and their names. If the polls are ba against all but radicals, it is an object of great oment that the fact shall be known from actua test in the great moral and political struggle which, in the event of the success of the radical ticket through fraud and violence, will not ter minate with the Presidential election. If Kenncky citizens cannot exercise the noblest of their birthrights, the Administration should \$ forced to deny it to them not merely through proclamations or orders but at the actual ballot, that there shall be no question, in the aven; ng conflicts of freedom hereafter, as to the repensibility for the damnable deeds of despot-Vast as is the importance of carrying Kentucky for McClellan in November, a single vote arbitrarily and tyranically ruled off by aboli tion bayonets may, in the coming time, be worth more to the cause of the rights of man, than the actual polling of fifty or a hundred, or indeed a and votes for cth conservative candidate. Mr. Lincoln has in Kentucky no strength worth mentioning. He has no party fit to be called a party. No candidate so weak as he was

ever set up for the votes of our people. The true and legitimate majority against him is not ss than a hundred thousand. A fair, or even a half fair election, if he allows it to us, will show this. And let all of us scorn, with such verwhelming odds on our side, not to let the whole world see and know, if we can, how poo and miserable is his weakness. We must go to the polls. We must go firmly and res We must demand, with calmness and dignity our sacred rights. We must not permit Kentucky to go for, or by only a small majority against, the contemper of the constitution and laws, the would-be emancipator of millions of slaves by a drop of ink, the cor fiscator of tens of millions of property in the South to be divided out among negroes, the reckless accumulator of four or five thousand militons of public debt, crificer of the lives of hundreds of thou sands of our brave soldiers, the presumptuous mismanager of the war, the breaker of oaths and promises and pledges, the pestilent sower blood and horror as the world never saw be fore; we say we must not permit Kentucky to go for such a candidate, or by merely a smal

ers and one hundred and eighteen enlisted

ners under their charge should be more vigi-

ant. Nearly all the squads of prisoners ove

the Nashville Railroad are loosely guarded, and

when they arrive in this city, it is found, that

through the neglect of somebody, several of the

captives turn up missing. There must be mis

THE MURDERER CAUGHT .- A few days ago

ve published an account of the murder, i

prolling officer, while discharging his duty i

notifying the drafted men, and the arrest of

number of persons implicated in the murder

On Monday last, Orville Thompson, Deputy

Provost Marshal at Greenoburg, arrested George

Scott, the principal in this outrageous affair, in

Walker township, Rush county, and brought

him to Indianapolis Thursday night, and turned

him over to Colonel Jones. Scott is a resider

of Daviess county, and, after the commission of

the foul deed, fled to Rush county, where he was

on the person of Scott.

vant it abolished?

ncovered?

optured. Captain McCarty's pistol was found

The Lincoln organs profess to think that

o abolish slavery. But don't they hold that

their master's emancipation proclamation has

abolished it already? How many times do they

The Cincinnati Gazette says "the peop

by at least 300,000 as there would have been i

Mr. Lincoln had conducted the war upon the

principles of true patriotism and common

An abolition organ at Milwaukee talks

bout "showing a clean pair of heels." These

bolitionists are getting so thoroughly assimi-

ated to their ebony proteges that they may b

Horace Greeley swears "with uncovere

ad" that the Union shall not be as it was

Vouldn't Horace cut a still prettier figure if he

ere to do his swearing with both extremitie

Judge Kelly cannot escape from the un

ast letter has placed him. A roasted chicker

The abolition organ calls upon its friend

mark the present week "white in the calen

dar." Charcoal would mark anything "white

The abolition organs try hard to pro

that niggers are better than white men, but suc

ceed only in proving that they are better than

It is conjectured that Beauregard intended

get behind Sherman. He always has been a

far behind him as one military man can well be

We are not surprised at the scurrility of

e of the abolition organs. It has long be

might as well try to jump off the spit.

in the black abolition calendar.

behind another.

fortable position in which General Naglee's

expected to show long pairs of heels.

ive." Not so many of them are "alive"

they will have the requisite majority of two-

thirds in the next Congress for taking me

Daviess county, Ind., of Captain McCarty, th

made?

nagement somewhere. Cannot a reform be

najority against him, without at all events fore ing him to let mankind know that the monrous result is accomplished by the pres and conduct of his army at the polls. If he were to send out a myriad of orders and procla nations against a free election, the duty of our people to omit no peaceable endeavor to vote would still be as plain before them as a blazing star in heaven. ant-General by the rebel government, pay the REBEL PRISONERS .- Eight commissioned offi-

men, prisoners of war, were brought to the city on Thursday night by the Nashville train. They were captured from Forrest's command in the everal skirmishes that have recently taken place between the rebel raiders and our forces On the way up from Nashville, three of the prisoners embraced a favorable opportunity to nake their escape. Guards having rebel pris

printed upon the duds of rotting carcasses.

A BATCH OF GUERILLAS.-Twelve guerilla ently captured by the 45th Kentucky volunteers, in the vicinity of Princeton, Ky., were ceived in the city yesterday, and confined in the Military Prison. They are a villanous looking set; have been engaged in robbing and perecuting the people, and deserve the fate of branded criminals. The world can well be rid of their worthless lives, and but few tears would be shed if they were condemned to die by the

highways and the low ways, and marching them

twelve citizens, charged with disloyalty. They were sent from Sherman's front, and furnished The Editor of the Lebanon (Ky.) Repul an calls the Hon. Robert Mallory a "thing."

bolition bands. We hope that the strains out-

hat Gen. Sickles and Gen. Logan are Demo rats after his style. Has the Editor much

Horace Greeley threatens to horse-whip

nservatives wish to sell the country. Let

The guerilla Jessee seems to have every ing his own way. Oh that some such office as Col. Frank Wolford were after him at the

The Republicans or abolitionists may be ous, but their numbers don't necessarily mply wisdom or even common sense. Their gans assert that the conservatives, the supers of General McClellan, are thoroughly lisloyal; that they sympathize with the South; hat they desire to promote the object of the ebellion; that, in fact, they are traitors. Now, f those organs could succeed in making the south believe what they so incessantly and strongly assert, everybody must see what the effect would be. If the South could be persuaded to accept abolition assurances as to the position and feelings of the great conservaive party in the non-seceding States, surely the South would bless its stars and take renewed nd tenfold courage. And not without reason and the very best of reasons, for the conservative party in the non-seceding States whether majority or a minority, is at least so strong and owerful in numbers, in character, and in influ nce, that, with its weight thrown on the side of he rebels, the idea of crushing the rebellion would be as wild a chimera as ever found lodgmen n a lunatie's brain. Who in all the land supposes for a moment, that the united people of the South, exasperated and maddened as they are by thoughts of the horrid ruin and aw ful desolation which the Administration's radical system of measures would bring upon their entire section, could be prevailed on to yield the mighty but most unblessed struggle in which ey are engaged, if they were to be convinced by abolition asseverations that the grand party of the constitution and the laws, a party which constitutes so large a portion and proportion of the whole population of the States called loyal, wishes at heart success to the rebellion and is ready to aid in promoting it? What earthly

> promote the rebellion and the wish to put it own? We of the conservative party are not so unjust r so impolitic as to assert that the radicals, the lestructives, the abolitionists, the supporters of Lincoln, are in symyathy with the rebellion and really wish to secure its success. Before God we believe, av believe most undoubtingly, that the whole course of policy, which at the bidding and under the requirement of the administration they pursue, tends more directly and powerfully to that result than almost anything else possibly could; we know or think we know that the measures which they sustain and seek to carry out have done and are doing more to give life and energy and nerve to the rebellion than any measures ever adopted in the South could do: but we do not suppose for an instant that they are desirous of an ultimate Confederate triumph. nd we scorn to say that they are. We would not for the world make the South believe such a thing if we could. Still we cannot impress too strongly and deeply upon the public mind the great and momentous truth, that never, never, never in all time, under the operation of the Federal Administration's and its party's policy, can the people of the South be reduced to submission. They can and will die if they must, but they will not submit The emancipation of their millions of slaves and the confiscation of all their property and its partition among their negroes, have a thousand times greater terrors for them than ath, the death of themselves and their families. If they cannot win independence, as indeed they cannot, we shall see their desperate onflict "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son," until National, State, and individual bankrupter shall throw upon our land a baleful and horrid shadow that the years of two generations cannot dispel.

hance would the Federal arms have of eventual

ern independence, our own section were equally

or about equally divided between the wish to

ess, if, while the South is a unit for South-

If General Burbridge's expedition has elded or shall yield no other advantage to the Federal cause, we trust that it will at least teach to all such of our military officers as need the eaching the prime importance of secrecy in regard to contemplated enterprises. The leson is one that should sink deep into their

minds and remain there. We have stated, and no one will deny the fact, that the whole project of General B.'s expedition for the capture of the salt-works near Abingdon was extensively talked of in this city neny days before the expedition set out, and, beyond all question, was communicated as nick as possible to the rebel authorities at Richmond, so that, where General Burbridge fully expected to encounter only a few hundred men, he met twice his own force in an intrenchof terrible strifes in the loval portion of our ed position. There was the amplest time for burg, and, if necessary, elsewhere, all the troops needed to repel the expected Federal invasion. It now appears that intelligence of the expedition was received at Richmond at so early a day that troops started from that city for Abingdon even before our expedition started from Lexington. A letter. itten by a Kentucky Confederate officer from Richmond on the 16th of last month to a member of his family in this State, said that he was o start for Abingdon the next day, the 17th. The Burbridge expedition did not leave Lexington ill the 22d-five full days after the leaving of Richmond by the rebel troops sent to meet it. Then what chance was there for Federal sucss? Though all our officers and soldiers had een lions in courage and prowess, what possibility was there of their being able to accom-

the object of their enterprise? When the secret of a projected military expeition gets divulged beforehand, the expedition, is a general rule, had better be given up or postponed. The exhaustion of General Burbridge's munition has been assigned as the reason by he did not accomplish all that he underook. But if he would, with a sufficient supply nmunition, have attacked the rebel forces, ore than double his own, within the powerful rtifications where they were posted, it is unestionably very fortunate that the ammunion gave out when it did.

The fact that shows more strikingly than ost anything else could the shocking characer of the despotism practised by the Lincoln ministration, is the probable adoption, so alled, of the new constitution of Maryland by e pretended vote of the people of that State. That constitution is odious and loathsome to the citizens of Maryland to the last degree, not simy, and perhaps not chiefly, on account of its olishing slavery, but because it oppresses and ushes down the people by the mortal weight f the obligations it lays on them-obligaconsistent with freedom or the semblance of

If this infamous constitution had been subtted to the free and independent decision of he voters of Maryland, it wouldn't have re ived the support of a fifth part of them. It uld have been derided, scouted, scoffed at, amped on, almost unanimously. And yet we are gravely told that it is adopted. the murky and baleful shadow of the President's ceptre falls, popular liberty has no more life han if it had never lived.

The anti-Union Democratic fugleman for Kentucky talks about Government contractors being for the President. It is a fact that, so far is we know or can ascertain by inquiries, those who have made and are making fortunes by Government contracts are all for McClellan and Pendleton, from the Louisville Journal concern down.—Frankfort Commonwealth.

Probably'a man cannot put his ink to a more etty use than in denying the slanders of such a hingomy as the Editor of the Frankfort Comnwealth. Nevertheless we will say, for the third or fourth time, that neither "the Louisville Journal concern" nor any Editor of the ouisville Journal ever had a "Government

Mr. Lincoln was not worth \$5,000 on the day was inaugurated. He now confesses t worth \$5,000,000.—American Volunteer

hanged if he's worth it. We do not know whether the malignity the ignorance of the abolition organs is the

ternately, like two buckets in a well. r abolition neighbor's "twinkling darkness,"

Jeff Davis and his friends are not more disval to the Constitution of the United States than Abraham Lincoln and his friends.

Mr. Lincoln's avowed policy to employ black The abolition organs profess to love the Truth. If they have a pure love for new why are

ontract" or expects to have one. The Richmond Enquirer says that General e is "full of the electricity of genius." Let him take care, then. A person surcharged with

He may have that amount of money, but we'll

eater. Those qualities seem to be uppermost We rather think, that, when we spoke of

we should have said darkieness. Mr. Daniel, one of the Richmond Editors. s joined the rebel service. Daniel had better have staid in his den.

credit to the State for them. An order was issued from the Adjutant-General al's office, at Washington, on the 6th October, inst., directed to Colonel Mussy, who has charge of the organization of colored troops at Nash ville, which states that it is claimed that large numbers of negroes from the southern borde counties of our State have enlisted in colored regiments, organized at Clarksville and other towns in Tennessee, and says this is no doubt the fact, though the muster-in-rolls on file in the Adjutant-General's office do not furnish evidence of the fact. In view of this omission, other evidence, if any exists, will have to be relied upon. Colonel Mussy is directed to make immediate investigation of the matter. The certificates of enlistment given to masters whose slaves have enlisted furnish the most reliable data, as far as they go, upon which to determine the number of enlistments. A considerable number of these certificates, that ere given to our citizens, which purport to have been given to loyal owners by recruiting

officers, have been forwarded to Colonel Mussy, who is ordered to examine them closely, and, if satisfied that they are genuine, and that the slaves for whom they propose to have been given have actually entered the service as soldiers he is instructed to telegraph immediately to Washington the number of such certificates he is able to verify for each county. After completing this investigation, he will next proceed to examine other sources nation in regard to the matter, and forward to the Adjutant-General's office in Washington any evidence in his possession showing that Kentucky or any particular county in the State is entitled to further credit on account of these enlistments of negroes in Tennessee than shown to be due the State by the certificates of enlistment. The terms of this order are perfectly sasisfactory, and, to prove how imp ant it is for our counties to furnish Mr. Flint all the requisite information, we append the following table to show how many slaves have left several counties, how many left the State, how many were found enlisted in and out of the State, and how many are believed to be enlisted in the State: Histor State Four Four State Four Edd of State F

Counties.	County.	State	ndenlist-	eved en-	eved en-
Logan	647	423	147	250	224
Todd,	581	562	210	266	19
Christian	1200	1175	594	100	25
Trigg	505	379	254	380	126
Caldwell,	138	24	24		114
Lyon	189	6	6	6	183
Hopkins	-		21		-
Henry	71	-	0.1		71
Warren	450	262		262	188
Simpson	166	56		56	100
Oldham	134	34		36	-
Larue	75				75
Spencer	57	13			44
Bath	170				170
Hart	86	3			82
Mason	124	124		124	71
Henry	71				
Union	287		100		
Shelby	425	15			410
Montgomery	156				156
Cumberland	36	3			35

will be understood by all that Mr. Flint can be greatly facilitated in his work if he receives both from individuals and from official sources names and descriptions which will enable him to hunt up and identify them.

FRANKFORT EXCITED-JESSE THE CAUS We learn that the little city of Frankfort, our ancient State capital, was terribly excited on Thursday night. A report was started, which spread like wildfire, that Jesse, the gallant, chivalric Jesse, with a force, at the lowest estimate, of two hundred men, was hanging on the outskirts of the town, and, in the neighborhood of the "wee sma" hours, would make a raid upon the capital, capture the State officers and the archives, and play the mischief generally. The report was rapidly circulated, and, by each repetition, the danger grew and assumed more fearful and startling proportions. Frankfort was aroused. The usual quiet city was all com-Warlike preparations were in progress, and the martial tread could be heard upon the streets.

coused up the soldier, ere the morning star; Vhile througed the citizens, with terror dumb, ir whispering with white lips, "The foe! they come they come!"

Men were armed and mounted in hot haste, and they road gallantly forward in search of Jesse and his host of two hundred. Gen Lindsey and staff were out superintending operations. The night wore on, and armed men stood faithful sentry over the beleaguered city. Gen. Lindsey's column of mounted troops wound slowly through the darkness, and vigor ously scouted the country. Each hour was full of anxiety, and to some every breath of wind was freighted with the sound of strife-the fearful clash of arms. Danger lurked in every ear. Jesse came not. The morning dawned

t no foe appeared, no bloody strife took ice. Jesse could not be found. Like his ion, he was mythical. As the sun se higher, the column of mounted troops returned to the capital, and the citizens, gazing from the windows out upon the starry flag carried in their advance, were able to truth-

fully exclaim:

The commotion has subsided, the reports of an alarming raid have exploded, and Frankfort has settled down into the quiet of old. Wonder who will write the history of the gallant defence? Shall the memorable scenes of Thursday night live in song and story, or pass from time, "unhonored and unsung."

Morgan's Men.-Five of Morgan's men, who were wounded and captured at Mt. Sterling last spring during John's great Kentucky raid, were received in the city on Thursday night, under guard, from Lexington. Their wounds are healing fast, and they are now able to bear sportation to the prisons further north. For the present they, are confined in the Military Prison in this city.

We hear of guerilla bands moving in all parts of Daviess county-Knottsville, Curdsville, Yelvington, Point Pleasant, Burtonsville, and Oakford. They hold high carnival also in derson county. Recruits, we learn, are ran idly flocking to them from those drafted in the

late drawing. General Auger is on the commission to examine the smooth-bore and rifled ordnance.

General Auger should be a judge of all sorts of A correspondent says that Lee is doubt. ing and hesitating whether to defend Richmond to the last or to evacuate it. Long may he wa-

Greely is very angry at the state danced with a wench. The wench is much

Jim Mace arrived at Dublin on the 24th of The death of the venerable Roger B. Taber, and the fight was to take place on , October 4. A number of celebrities wed at Dublin to complete the arrangeney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the ted States, occurred on Thursday. He was oom March 17,1777, in Calvert county, Mary-

nd, and died in the eighty-eighth year of his

He graduated at Dickinson College, Penn-

vania, in 1795, was admitted to the Maryland

ar in 1799, and commenced the practice of law

Calvert county, but in 1801 removed to Fred-

rick. In 1816 he was elected State Senator,

and served in that capacity eight years. In 1822

pointed Attorney General of the State. In

1831 he was appointed by President Jackson

on the removal of Duane from the Secreta-

ship of the Treasury, September 23, 1833, for

efusing to remove the deposits from the

succeed him, and at once issued the or-

der for removal, as instructed by the Presiden

When his nomination as a Cabinet minister

came before the Senate, that body, being op-

posed to General Jackson, refused to confirm

the appointment. This was in June, 1834, and

the vote of the Senate on the question of con-

firmation was 28 navs to 18 aves. In 1835 Mr

Taney was appointed by Jackson an Associate

Justice of the Supreme Court. The Senat

again rejected him. In 1836, when Chief Jus-

having been changed, Roger B. Taney was

upon the nomination of President Jackson, con-

took his seat in January, 1837-being at that

time sixty years of age, and has served twenty-

General Sheridan in early life was a news

It is hard to get through our abolition

ighbor's lines and still harder to get through

Cold General Wool has written a Lincoln

Washington, Oct. 12.

Washingron, Oct. 12.

The United States transport Kennebee arrived here this morning from City Point, bringing up eighty-nine rebel deserters. Among these deserters are five of the crew of the rebel ram. They were released upon taking the oath and furnished with transportation.

The Kennebee also brought up Luther Libby, Wm. Jones, and W. H. Lantham, who were captured by Gen. Kautz's cavalry and sent here by Gen. Patrick, charged with tearing down the American flag in Richmond at the breaking out of the rebellion. All three of them were committed to the Old Capitol Prison by the Provost Marshal.

o-day.

The Christian News, a paper published at Weldon, N. C., says: "We think there is little

Weldon, N. C., says: "We think there is little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to attack Wilmington. Among the number of vessels seen by our in-formant, there are two very formidable moni-

formant, there are two very formidable moni-tors. That an attack at an early day upon Wil-mington is contemplated, is most certain."

A telegram, dated Petersburg, on Monday, in the Richmond papers, thus alludes to the last movement of the rebel forces on the left of

The work at Dutch Gap is progressing favor-

ion in the rebel army seems greatly on crease. Over fifty deserters have come

Mr. Sterling, Oct. 13.
The troops have arrived here from the saltworks, near Abingdon. The army was safely withdrawn from the battle-field by Brig.-Gen.

Hobson, the command having been turned over to him by his superior. The General displayed great gallantry and coolness. The troops fought bravely, but suffered greatly during the march

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

xican gentleman is said to have recent

A City of Mexico letter of the 28th says: The

epublican forces have been routed not far Durango, who was led by Gen. Ortego,

nanaged thus far to prolong its existence, a few bands of guerillas remain to keep up

ome French regiments are only waiting the ival of transportation to take them back to

France.
The Times correspondent has been captured by guerillas in the Shenandoah Valley.

londay last.

The railroad to Manassas and beyond is again

in the business part of the town.

New York, Oct. 13.

etter. Old Wool is too woolly.

his entire articles.

He circulated news then, but makes it

irmed as Chief Justice of the United States, and

e Marshall died, the complexion of the Senate

orney General of the United States. Up-

removed to Baltimore, and in 1827 was ap-

The new blockade-runner sunk while she was Gen. Beauregard made a speech at Green boro, N. C., last Friday. He said: We hav been crowned with victories, and must look for

CAIRO, Oct 13. The steamer Silver Moon, from Memph passed up for Cincinnati with 133 bales of cot ton. The steamer Eclipse was fired on a Island 37. The engineer and one deckhand wa wounded. Several horses were killed. agees report this band of rebels 200 g. They are stragglers from Price's army, are committing all manner of outrages citizens in that region.

United States Bank, Taney was appointed

Nebraska has elected Union delegates to Co

Nebraska has elected Union delegates to Congress by a large majority.

Washington, Oct. 14.

The mailboat from the army brings no news, Correspondents from Sheridans army, who arrived to-day, state that the battle on last Sunday was one of the most decided fights of the kind in the history of the war.

Gen. Lomax's new rebel cavalry horses had been sent by Lee with picked cavalry to interrupt Sheridan's movement on Woodstock. Lomax's headquarter train and all of his artillery were captured. The rest of the victory is officially known. lly known. Gen, Banks publishes a five-column letter in pply to what is known as the Wade and Davis lanifesto. He defends the President on the uestion of reconstruction, and cites the case of

iana to sustain his argument. To-day Lieutenant Allged, with a guard To-day Lieutenant Allged, with a guard of soldiers, arrested a large number of able-bodied negroes who declined to work on the military railroad when offered in payment there for. Greene Adams, auditor, resigned his position to-day to assume the office of Government cotton agent at Louisville.

CAIRO, October 13.

Chief, October 8th, contains the following:

The Grenada (Miss.) Picket, of October 8th, contains the following:

Five Miles from Clinton, La., October 6.—Yesterday the enemy advanced in heavy force from Bayou Sara, on the Clinton and Howardsville roads. Col. Scott, with one regiment, fought and drove them back on the Jackson Road to within two miles of Bayou Sara, but being flanked and the enemy being reinforced, Col. Scott fell back on the Liberty Road. The enemy occupied Wooodville yesterday at 5 o'clock A. M., and Clinton, early this morning.

Mobile, Oct. 6.—Five vessels are off the bar. All is quiet.

All is quiet.

This morning four foreigners and one negre This morning four loreguers and one negro-were caught near the obstructions trying to es-cape to the Yankees.

The Advertiser has advices from Forrest's army, via Cherokee, 6th inst. He captured 3,000 prisoners, 4 guns, 700 horses, 2,500 stands of small arms, and 1,000 negroes and children, and completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad from Franklin to Decatur. It is considered as Exprest's most successful. among the prisoners captured and brought here It is considered as Forrest's most successful.

A special to the rebel picket at Cherokee. October 6, gives a list of casualties. L Taylor, 7th Tennessee, slightly wounder Kink, 15th Tennessee, slightly wounder Daly, commanding 12th Tennessee, killer movement of the rebel forces on the left of Grant's army:

Petersburg, Oct. 9.—Yesterday, about noon, the enemy in force moved on our right. It was supposed at first that it was for the purpose of making an attack on our lines, but it turned out to be nothing more than the enemy extending their lines on our right, in order to occupy all of our lost works near Fort McRae.

The enemy, by this move, gained nothing in the direction of the South-side Railroad, and only prolonged their line, driving in a few vedeties occupying this ground. Heath took only a part of the works near Fort McRae occupied by the enemy. All quiet to-day.

Washington, Oct. 12. A good many line officers were killed and ounded. Forrest's old regiment lost several aptains Charles Adams and Chandler, of Gen ickett's staff, were severely wounded, and lef

New York, Oct. 14. The Herald's corres The Herald's correspondent with Sheridan gives the following account of the magnificent cavalry victory: Just as Curtis's division was advancing to attack the enemy, a counter movement was made to repulse an assault on our left. The artillery and cavalry on both sides were soon closely engaged.

The enemy's artillery, like our own, was admirably used. The effect of the assault on Custer's left was to force it back. Our right how-

Last night two Richmond Confederate Government officials, one a clerk in the Second Auditor's and the other in the Comptroller's office, came into our lines with their muskets, after being relieved from picket duty, and have had a private interview with Gen. Butler since their arrival. er's left was to force it back. Our right ho ever being so far from the artillery fire by the intervening hills and following the foot of the montain, our line kept steadily advancing round by the right until the rebel batteries elled to abandon position, when the rebel guns were seen go-down the hill. The left of Custar's line bushed forward; the right, in reserve, came upon the trot, and then the whole line, with drawn abres, dashed forward in a grand charge an earlied the position by assault. The World's correspondent with Sheridan says of the last victory of the eavalry. The victory was one of the most complete ever won. Among the guns captured was the famous Baltimore battery, with its gunner. The prisoners captured were mostly of the best class in the rebel army. Some of them were of the late party of brave men who cursed their comrades

sabres, dashed forward in a grand charge and carried the position by assault.

Our men followed up the retreating cavalry about half a mile, to where the rebel battery about half a mile, to where the rebel battery had gained a new position on another crest. When our forces came up a furious fire of artillery was opened on them, and the rebel cavalry having made a stand charged back upon them from a belt of timber from open ground.

The assault was received principally by the 1st Vermont, 1st New Hampshire, and 58th New York. The regiments on our right kept steadily pushing forward on the enemy's flank and line on the centre and left. Advancing, the rebel guns were again timely taken from Hill. for cowardice.
Several officers were among them. A curious circumstance occurred in the midst of the pursuit. One of our cavairy men galloping up with sabre drawn alongside of two rebel officers, one ordinarily and the other well dressed, called on the latter to surrender. He proved to be the captain of a battery and his companion who escaped was Gen. Lomax.

The Tribune's correspondent with Butler writes: The evidence of exhaustion and disorganization in the rebel army seems greatly on

rebel guns were again timely taken from Hill. and our troops made a second assault.

General Custar, attended by his staff and escort, dashed forward with his flag in the most heroic manner and joined with his command in a grand charge and chase for the enemy's posi-It was an extremely interesting and exciting

nto these headquarters to-day, reporting extensive dissatisfaction among those left behind.

The Richmond Whig has a despatch from e; the artillery and wagons being compelled the road, were soon overtaken and cap-Augusta, saying the reported capture of Rome, with three thousand negroes, is confirmed. The Yankees destroyed all the stores and two squares but the troops were soon chased many over roads and fences, and while Custar pads and fences, and while Custar g on the right Merritt was thrashn the business part of the town.

General Wheeler dashed into Mariette, and
burned a block of storehouses.

The yellow fever still prevails in Charleston.

The Commercial's Washington special says

Mr. Chase is freely spoken of as the most probable successor to Chief Justfee Taney.

Mr. Syrepting Oct. 13. max on the left.
e morning, when Custar's division moved
erritt disposed his troops so as to favor a
tion and enable both divisions to operate

Kidd's Michigan brigade formed the Col. Kidd's Michigan brigade formed the right of the division; Lane's joining with Custar's left. Part of Col. Drains Ohio brigade was formed in the centre and Col. Lowell's regulars on the turnpike formed the left of it. Capt. Marten's N. Y. battery was brought into action at the commencement of the fight. The line from Custar's right to Merritt's left was some three miles in extent.

ome three miles in extent.
St. Louis, Cct. 14. Price's headquarters are still reported as at Generals Shelby and John B. Clark, son of Generals Sheily and John B. Cara, so the former Congressman, are reported north of the Missouri river pillaging and conscripting. Our gunners have evacuated Fulton, Sturgeon, Huntsville, Glasgow, Favette, and are concentrating at Macon City. Clark's men oc-

bravely, but suffered greatly during the march to this place. There was constant fighting with our rear-guard during the first three days of the retreat. Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, of the 11th Michigan cavalry, was killed in a skirmish on Big Sandy Mountain.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.

The Central acific Railroad Company state in their annual report, that they have thirty-one miles of railroad and telegraph in operation, and their average monthly receipts since June have been over \$16,000, and expenses \$3,000.

New York, Oct. 13. one notating at Macon City. Clark's men oc-py Glasgow, and robbed Fulton. Price made a speech at Booneville, stating at he came to Missouri to redeem the people, that it was the last effort he would make i New York, Oct. 13.

Gen. Sherman's report occupies twenty columns of the Army and Navy Journal.

The Times copies freely this morning.

The aggregate strength of Sherman's army on May 1 was 98,795 men, and 95 guns.

The report includes all operations from Chattanta. it that it was the last enough the would make in it behalf. If they would rally to his standard, would be well, and he would remain with: it, the Confederacy would not again offi-em an opportunity for redemption from their

wors.
A de-patch from Major Williams, of the 10th
Kansas, says he has taken possession of Pilot
Knob and the surrounding region. He found
215 wounded rebels there, including 26 noncommissioned officers.
Evidence conclusive shows that the rebels lost
over 1.500 killed and wounded in their attack on
Pilot Knob.
General Rosecrans issued the strongest orders
for the government concerning the elections. The report includes all operations and the mooga to Atlanta.

Another haul of counterfeiters was made this norming in this city; \$3,000 in postal currency, were taken. ate, &c., were taken. The steamer Eagle, from Havana, says the

nited States gunboat Shenandoah arrived here on the 29th ult., with a request from our overnment for Appleton Oak, Smith, charged ith being engaged in the slave trade. The Cu-an police set to work but failed to find the alor the government concerning the elections. rived at Havana en route to New York, bring-g from the Emperor of Mexico letters to the exican General Doblado, now in this city, aranteeing him safe conduct to the Mexican

for the government concerning the elections.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.

A special despatch to the Bulletin from Baltimore to-day says: A North Carolina paper of the 4th instant states that a letter was hourly expected from the rebel Vice-President Stephens defining his position and views in the peace question now agitating the public.

They also contain the following remarkable statement: Vice-President Stephens has told gentlemen in Baleigh that his views incline strongly to an immediate effort for peace by negotiation. Mr. S. is represented as saying that he thought the time had come for the people of the South to make known to those of the North, especially the peace party of that section, that they are ready to settle upon the sovereignty of the States, and to restore the old Government. e States, and to restore the old Gov A number of quartermaster's employes were sent out on the Manassas Railroad to-day to clear away the woods and other sheltering places for guerillas along the road. This step was considered necessary, in order to put a stop to such murderous guerilla outrages as that of Monday last.

the States, and to restore the old Government, should the North guarantee the right of property, and the majority of the people so declare. The gentleman who furnishes the news is a man of high character. He saw and conversed with the Vice-President, and would not be likely to misrepresent; and yet there are many who can hardly credit the story. Mr. Stephens has written a letter for publication, and the matter will soon be put at rest.

The same paper says there is a powerful desire in Georgia to stop the war now. We have no doubt of it, but we hardly expected such gentlemen as Vice-President Stephens and Gov. Brown to lend themselves in favor of reconstruction upon any terms.

onversation with Gen. Grant last week, the copie would readily understand who he blames a connection with the movements on the ames. That a removal of somebody will soon ake place there is little doubt.

The Richmond papers say the battle of Friay last created great excitement. All business ras suspended, and everybody worked on the ortifications. Even the schools closed. The inion prisoners were hurried south.

The Examiner says the papers, by a mistaken

The Examiner says the papers, by a mistaken blicy, claim that the Confederates won a vic-

ory on Friday.

The Enquirer says that negroes were im

in running order, and supplies have been forwarded to Gen. Sheridan.

New York, Oct. 13. Brown to lend themselves in favor of reconstruction upon any terms.

New York, Oct. 14.

The Commercial says the gamblers in Wall street have been running gold up to-day with a story that Grant has removed both Meade and Warren from their commands. This is a pure fabrication, started from Washington, which appears in the Independent and Cincinnati Gazette. When the author of these letters says that Grant is dissatisfied with Meade and Warren, they state that which is untrue. Did we deem it best to publish the substance of a conversation with Gen. Grant last week, the people would readily understand who he blames The Herald's Shenandoah special save: The situation in the valley is entirely satisfactory. In the fight on Sunday the rout of the enemy was complete. The whole rebel cavalry that fought ours was defeated and dispersed. There is now no large organized rebel body prepared to operate against Sheridan in the valley.

Lieut. Myers. of Advocate-General Merrett's staff, goes to Washington with colors captured during the recent successful operations of our cavalry.

The Richmond Whig of Monday contains gusta, Georgia, despatches of the 8th, an-uncing that the capture of Rome was con-

idered doubtful.

General Sherman telegraphed to Alatoona on
he evening of the 9th as follows: Hood, oberving our approach, has moved rapidly back
o Dallas and Van Wert.

A Winchester letter of the 13th says: The

A Winchester letter of the 13th says: The hospitals have been put in fine condition. Sheridan's field hospital, which is just on the outskirts of the town, could hardly be improved, as the tents are pitched on an elevation that drains well, near a fine spring. Eighteen rebel surgeons attend to their own wounded.

A private of the 14th Illinois publishes a statement in relation to the horrors of the Anderson-ville prison, in which he says that all the stories published concerning the cruelties are true. The suffering is represented to be very great.

The Herald's Newbern letter says: The fever still rages violently, and numerous deaths are reported. surgeons attend to their own wounded.

A private of the 14th Illinois publishes a statement in relation to the horrors of the Anderson-ville prison, in which he says that all the stories published concerning the cruelties are true. The suffering is represented to be very great. The Herald's Newbern letter says: The fever still rages violently, and numerous deaths are reported.

Several escaped prisoners from Andersonville, who have arrived at Newbern, say over one hundred others escaped the same night with them. Many refugees are arriving from Wilmington, mostly females.

The London Times correspondent, writing from Nankin subsequent to its capture, says Nankin will now be opened to foreign trade, and the stutjects of England, France, and America will enjoy equal privileges.

After speaking of the need of troops, it urges the taking of men from everywhere and every occupation by force. On the morning of the 5th, a party of seven-teen men from the rebel ram Albemarle came down in a launch with the intention of capturing the despatch-boat plying between the Federal fleet in Albemarle Sound and Roanoke Island, and also intending to blow up the powder schooner lying close by, but our forces hearing of their plans, frustrated them. They, however, succeeded in destroying the Choctaw light-house, situated eight miles south of Roanoke Island, in Cratan Sound, and taking the keeper and his wife prisoners. The Commercial's Washington special says: The Government has no official confirmation of their plans, frustrated them. They, however, succeeded in destroying the Choctaw light-house, situated eight miles south of Roanoke Island, in Cratan Sound, and taking the keeper and his wife prisoners. The Commercial's Washington special says: The Government has no official confirmation of their plans, frustrated them. They, however, succeeded in destroying the Choctaw light-house provers and his wife prisoners.

SHERMAN'S REAR - RESACA CAPTURED. - Par ties arriving in the city direct from the front bring startling reports in regard to the situation there. Sherman and Hood, since the fall of Atlanta, have been watching each other closely. nd the two hostile armies have been manœuwred with great caution. Hood, in order to redeem his losses and mend his fortunes, has been nnoying Sherman's rear and operating upon his flanks, hoping by these demonstration e successful, and force our array to retreat from the eagle everof Sherman, and, in every instance has thwarted the designs of the rebel aders. Hood chafes under his raisfortunes, and has ventured on a desperate resevement a dexterous manœuvre, he has thrown pon citizens in that region.

Forthess Monroe, Oct. 13.

Admiral Porter took command of the North thantic squadron this morning in place of Lee, on which event he was signalized by a salute rom the United States steamer Brooklyn.

The flag of truce steamer New York left this norning for Aiken's Lauding with 450 rebel visoners for exchance. the bulk of his army far to Sherman's rear

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning he rebels appeared at Resaca surrounded the own, and captured the Federal garrison-a full regiment of negro soldiers. Prisoners taken in the afternoon while skirmishing with our troops further up the railroad, report that Hood commands in person, and that three corps of his army were at Resaca. Dalton has also been captured, and is now occupied by the rebels. After the taking of Resaca, one corps of the ebel army advanced, and, on Thursday, occupied Missionary Ridge, thus temporarily severng communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville. Great activity was manifested at Chattanooga on Friday, as it was apprehended hat the rebels might advance in force and atack the town. Soldiers, Government emp and all the citizens were under arms and lying in the trenches, prepared to offer stubborn de-General Schofield was superintending opera-

ions at Chattanooga. Generals Van Cleve and Milroy are also there. Troops are being rapidly concentrated to checkmate this bold and perilous move of Hood's. On Saturday morning. Major-General Thomas left Nashville to give his ersonal attention to operations. Troops are eing hurried down the railroad, and a strong orce will soon be confronted with the rebels All unimportant posts, for the present, are being abandoned, and the garrisons ordered to reert at Chattanooga. It is not doubted that Chattanooga can be successfully defended. Hood expects, by this bold move, to force Shernan to evacuate Atlanta, as he has left a small force in front of our army to watch the movenents in that quarter, and occupy the city, in ease Sherman attempts to withdraw.

These are startling reports, and we must con ess that we are almost inclined to disbelieve nem, although they come from responsible arties, and those who occupy positions to obin correct army information. We sincerely ope that they are true; for, if Hood has thrown is main army thus far to Sherman's rear, it must have been in a fit of desperation, and will esult in his complete overthrow. With a force in front, such as is being rapidly concentrated. and with the gallant veterans under Sherman in the rear, the rebel army cannot escape capture or destruction. The troops at Atlanta are supplied with rations for one hundred days, and sufficient stores are at Knoxville to feed the garrison there for some time to come.

The severing of our communications will not embarrass our situation. Hood is too far from his base of supplies to carry on extensive operations, and all of his movements will have to be marked with great despatch. He expected to find Sherman without supplies, and force him into a desperate retreat. In this he was sadly mistaken. He has fearfully blundered, and the blunder will prove a terrible rebel loss, and a mighty Federal gain. We are inclined to discredit the reports, for the simple reason that Hood, as bad a General as he is, is too good a one, we think, to commit such a serious blunder. We shall await further advices with anxious interest.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday contains a ighly important letter from Alexander H. Stehens to sundry citizens of Georgia, who had ritten to him about the peace movement. He ritten to him about the peace movement. He gins by magnifying his desire for peace, and

all that we and so many more desire." hen refers to the action of the Georgia Legi ure of last year, and says the organization of a beace party at the North may be traced to it, peace party at the North may be traced to it, and proceeds thus to give what he regards as "The easy and perfect lution of all the present trouble and of those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect and partially threaten us in the coming future is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principles upon which all con-stitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be pre-served; that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty, of the States. This is the only kgy-note to peace, permanent and lasting peace, consistent with the security of public liberty."

peace, consistent with the security of public liberty."

Vice President Stephens then proceeds to ar-Vice President Stephens then proceeds to argue the State rights doctrine thus defined in its historical and constitutional bearings, and continues: "The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as it is a platform of principles, does present, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light which, under Providence, may provide dawn of day to this long and cheerless view. night.

night.

The prominent and leading idea of that convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties through a convention of the States. They proose to suspend hostilities, to see what can be one, if anything, in the way of negotiations. 'his is a step in the right direction."

After arguing in favor of this plank in the Chicago platform, the Vice-President continues
"But if it should favor such a proposition only is a peaceful conference, such as the convention of 1787 was, I should be opposed to leaving the juestion at issue to the absolute decision of such nestion at issue to the absolute decision of such body. The plan of adjustment should be sub-

subsequent ratification by the sov-tes whom it affected before it should ing, and then it should be binding only or much as should ratify it."

Mr. Stephens then exhorts his friends to keep watchful care for their liberties, and proceeds o compare the present rebel situation with that of our revolutionary forefathers. "In point of reverse, our condition was not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Sayannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful

ion would not then be worse or less hopeful han theirs was in the darkest hour that rested With wisdom on the part of those who With wisdom on the part of those who con-rol our destinies in the cabinet and field in usbanding, and parties wielding the resources t their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people, we could suffer all sees losses and still triumph in the end." After continuing further in this strain, the ice President concludes as follows: "The chief and encouragement we can give the pages

Vice President concludes as follows: "The chief aid and encouragement we can give the peace party at the North is to keep before them these great fundamental principles which alone will lead then to a permanent and lasting peace with the enjoyment of constitutional liberty With these principles once recognized, the future would take care of itself, and there would be no war so long as they should be adhered to. All questions of boundaries, confederacies, and Union or unions would naturally adjust themselves according to the interests of parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of the States.

Yours respectfully, ened) ALEX. H. STEPHENS." "Affairs in the valley," the Richmond Examer says, "it is said on authority which we have ways found good, that the military leaders of he United States have given up all idea of

Sheridan's army is south of the Blue Ridge at oresent. They have discovered that his vic-ories over Early were worth nothing, and have letermined that he shall either hold the valley make another attempt to come to Lynchburg The same informant assures us that the ankee government is sending large reinforcets to Grant, of the levies under the lust draft, om a different source. We have a rumor that our cavalry received a eck between Woodstock and Winchester and

ome wagons, &c., but that Rosser arrived reinforcements, attacked the enemy, and ith reinforcements, attacked the enemy, and scaptured what we lost."

The Examiner has the following new speech rom Jeff Davis. It introduces it as follows: "In assing through Columbia, South Carolina, on is return to Richmond, President Davis treated he citizens to another of his speeches. There nothing new or striking in it. He travels wer pretty much the same ground as he did in is speeches at Macon, Montgomery, and Auusta.

take from the Guardian's report of his peech the following extract: 'President Davis bluded to the repeated efforts which had been made by the Government to open negotiations or peace, and to the hostile spirit manifested in which all such advances had been met. He treated our recognition by foreign States an ignus faturs, glowing but delusive. There as one sign of foreign favor which could not

was one sign of foreign layor which could not deceive us. It was always exhibited when Confederate victories took place. It was the confidence felt in Confederate stocks in the foreign markets. It shows upon what the action of foreign States naturally rests. Their favor will ecessarily follow success, which leads to inde-The President said that he had just returned The President said that he had just returned from the Army of Tennessee and brought from it only words of good cheer. It had increased in strength and risen in soul; its march was onward. So far as he could judge, the tactics of Gen. Hood were good and his conduct gallant. His eye was upon a point of the communications of the enemy far beyond that where he has been assailed. MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

D. A. Mims, Colonel commanding at Louisa Kentucky, to the Cincinnati Commercial, and copied thence into the Louisville Press of last Saturday, renders proper a brief statement from me.

A few months ago, my only surviving son. Colonel Clarence J. Prentice, of the Confederate service, had the great misfortune to be under he necessity of killing, in self-defence, a Mr White, of Abiogdon, Va. He was indicted and placed under bonds to take his trial for his life Both he and his very zealous counsel, the Hon. E. M. Bruce, of the Confederate Congress, have een extremely anxious to see me before the trial and to have me present at it. Mr. Bruce offered to meet me in Canada if I would proure for him from the Federal Government a pass securing him against being kept as a pris oner in the event of the capture of the vessel in which he might embark from Havana. I applied for the pass but failed to obtain it. Mr. B. then proposed that I should come to him and my son in Virginia if I could get permission at Washington, saying that he make arrangements to secure me against molestation within the Confederate lines. It appears, from a document, no doubt ne, published by Colonel Mims, that Mr Bruce has made the promised arrangements and, if I can get the consent of the Federal authorities. I shall try to visit my son and his counsel after the election. I have never asked to be allowed to pass within the Confederate lines, but I thank Mr. Bruce for obtaining the privilege for me, and I hope that I may, without disloyalty, thank the Confederate functionary, who, although I have from the first on posed his government, and now oppose it with all the power I possess; have granted the privi-

erned, and he who thinks he sees in it any cause for cavilling at or censuring me must have a heart "set on fire of hell."

GEO. D. PRENTICE.

onel Mims's publication, to copy this also. G. D. P. The Presidential election is only three weeks off.

I will thank any Editors, who may copy Col-

At the end of this short period, the legally qual ified voters of the Republic must decide the question whether we as a people shall become once more united, peaceful, and free, or whether we shall become permanently disunited, belligerent, and enslaved. There can be no escaping from the decision of this tremendous question at that near time. For good or for evil throughout all time to come, the question must be decided, and t must be decided then. It cannot be evaded. It cannot be adjourned. It is overmastering and peremptory. The people are bound to

How we think that it should be met, how we entreat that it shall be met, how we hope that it will be met, our readers well know. We have no shadow of doubt that the election of McClellan will decide this question in favor of Union and Peace and Freedom. We have no shadow of doubt that the re-election of Lincoln will de_ cide the question in favor of Disunion and War and Tyranny. So we believe; and the people of Kentucky, with the exception of a faction very inconsiderable in number and still more in considerable in character, believe likewise. The voters of Kentucky in relation to this momenquestion do not need to be convinced aright. We trust they need as little to be urged faithfully and manfully to express their rightfu convictions at the polls.

On this point alone do we feel so much as the slightest concern, though the concern we feel even on this point grows solely out of our anxiety that the majority cast for McClellan shall bear some tolerable proportion to the overwhelming majority that exists. We keenly desire that the voice of Kentucky shall be raised in no uncertain tones against the immeasurable folly and faithlessness which in this supreme emergency perils the life and pollutes the fame of the Republic. We desire that in this solemn crisis the voice of Kentucky shall be raised fullformed and full-toned in behalf of the Union in its constitutional shape and against Disunion in every shape. And in this desire all true Ken tuckians must share.

Let them see to it, therefore, that the vote of the State is brought out. Let every steadfast conservative resolve himself to vote, and exhort all irresolute conservatives within reach of his address to vote also. The existence of martial law in the State, and the outrages of some of the abolition hirelings amongst us, with the menaces of others, constitute an additional reason of great weight for voting against Lincoln, but no reason whatever for not voting at all. The virtual threat of forcible interference with the election, so eagerly given out by many of these hirelings, could not be generally executed, even if its execution should be attempted. which is by no means certain, the main object of the threat [being unquestionably to keep away voters from the polls by empty timidation. The truth is, no degree of interference that might essentially effect the result is practicable. The physical power at the command of Lincoln in the State is inadequat to any such effect. There are not bayonets enough in Kentucky effectually to suppress her oice at the polls. For this reason, if for no

other, we consider the threat in question as a harmless thunderbolt. Let Kentucky but go to the polls, and all will be well She will find there little difficulty and less peril in expressing her choice as becomes hersels and the cause she cherishes. And Kentucky will go to the polls. If she should not, the bones of Clay and of Crittenden would not rest quiet in her dishonored soil. But we repeat that she will go to the polls. The reality of danger, if there were any, would not frighten he way, and certainly its shadow will not he fears not the real devil of abolionism, much less the painted counterfeit which the abolition mercenaries in her borders are olding up to intimidate her.

That fears a painted devil. 'he abolitionists may dismiss whatever hopes hey have founded on this puerile system of in

midation. The hopes are baseless. Kentucky, inspired by a just sense of what she res to herself and to the sacred and mighty terests at stake in this contest, will go to the olls, and will fearlessly and fully express her choice. We of necessity rely chiefly on the high motive we have here mentioned. As for any formal organization with the view of bringing out the vote of the State, the time is obvious oo short to do much if anything further, though, if anything in this way can yet be done the Central Committee will undoubtedly see that it is effected. But, as we have intimated, we rely chiefly on the patriotism of the people quickened by a keen sense of self-respect and self-preservation. If this is not enough, othing indeed will be; but this is ample. I would be ample even with a people far less proud and chivalrous and patriotic than the people of Kentucky.

Our citizens are indebted to the abolition s for the very superb pyrotechnic display of Satrday night, for that portion of the jubilation was ot up regardless of expense, and paid for by he office-holders. The moral effect of the eeting must have been very dispiriting to the olnites, for all along the route of the torchight procession the beautiful moon-lit air was ocal with hearty shouts for McClellan. The tle boys who were paid to carry the torches ociferated for "Little Mac," and the artisan who were engaged to represent the trades took articular pains to inform the spectators, whenver there was a halt in the march, that they vere turning an honest penny and living off the nemy, but that they intended to vote for Mc-Bellan. We presume that the services of Capain Bowles, of Jeffersonville, were called into equisition, as there were many government ragons in the line filled with soldiers from the spitals. One of the delegations from the othside of the river, we are told, carried a white and black flag, with the legend "Both Equal"great injustice to our Kentucky slaves, if the mparison is to be made with those who bore he banner. The whole affair, independent he rockets, the Bengal lights, and the colored ires, was a perfect failure. If the abolitionist oped by pyromancy to obtain an augury as to heir fate in November, the rocket was the most triking symbol. The large posters, the very olors of which were suggestive of green and vellow melancholy, called for a "glorification for our victories on the battle-fields and at the polls," and were as mendacious as the claims of the abolitionists to loyalty and political honesty.

They announced that Curtis F. Burnam, Gov. O. P. Morton, Col. J. F. Buckner, Gen. John A. Logan, James E. Murdoch, and Rev. W. W. Curry would be the speakers and conspicuous actors but as "vour short horse is soon our ried," the last-named individual was the only asoning to the olla podrida, compounded as was the mingling of black spirits and white. red spirits and grey, when the ingredients of the cursed caldron were prepared

For a charm of powerful trouble Like a hell-broth boil and bubbis. The Rev. W. W. Curry came among as, not to roclaim peace on earth and good will toward nen, but with an incendiary motive, and hoped

o succeed in his purpose

Of setting brother against brother To claw and curry one another. at he was disappointed; the Union men of ouisville were so intently busy in laughing & the abolition "glorification" that they forgot al entment at the impertinent devices and the aported blackguardism which were flaunted round our streets. There was a great glare: Hackett in Sir John Falstaff never could present more tallowy appearance than the lantern earers; there were areworks all over the city and all around the sky; but long before the usus time at which our city subsides to quiet for the night, "the lights were fled," the majestic moon, which had been paled by the gunpowder display, sailed on mid a cloudless sky, with the silver stars sing ng together in her train. So ended the aboli n "Glorification"-the whizz, bang, row, of which attracted a curious, but not a larg rowd. With the extinction of the last torch

way, were "the victories at the polls" to be re-

hough they went up in fire, they came dow

charred and blackened sticks. The game was

iced over, but like the rockets of the display,

ot worth the candle; and the prospects of abo litionism in Kentucky form but a Will-o'-the We know that in a community like our where there are not fifty legal voters who sympa thize with the Lincoln party, it is very difficult o suppress indications of public feeling when ch an impudent display as that of last Saturday is made, but we think a studied silence or the part of the friends of McClellan would have own the utter absence of all enthusiasm, and that if there had not been ten thousand stalward houts for "Little Mac," there would not have en a dozen sickly cries for "Old Abe." We elieve in free discussion, and in permitting even he abolitionists to carry on their incantation ithout interruption. We do not mean to imly that there was any effort at physicial interption, but the Union Democrats, in the exultion of their feelings over the "flat state and nsipid" failure of the abolitionists to raise any thusiasm, organized true Union meetings a the corner of the Court-house square, which we should have preferred not to have seen attempt ed. It was all done good-naturedly, however

part in it. Pennsylvania Electoral Ticket McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON

and we believe nobody or nothing was hurt, but

the feelings of the knots of abolition sympa

thizers who hung around the outskirts of the

display as if ashamed to be seen taking any

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, RICHARD VAUX, WILLIAM LOUGHLIN, EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, EDWARD P. DUNN, THOMAS McCULLOUGH, EDWARD T. HESS EDWARD T. HESS, PHILIP S. GERHARD, GEORGE G. LEIPER, MICHAEL SELTZER, PATRICK MCEVOY, THOMAS H. WALKER, OLIVER S. DIMMICK, ABRAM B. DUNNING, BERT SWINEFORD OHN AH GEORGE A. SMITH. THADDEUS BANKS, HUGH MONTGOMERY, HUGH MONTGOMERY, JOHN M. IRVINE, JOSEPH M. THOMPSON, RASSELAS BROWN, JAMES P. BARR, WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY

NEW YORK, Oct. 15. The Herald's corresp virting under date of the 13th, says: Mosby has nade a most audacious and successful attack upon the westward-bound train at Quincy Staout ten miles east of this place. red, with over \$200,000 in Government

The passengers were robbed of their money and valuables, and the cars set on fire, burning all the property and two persons, whose names could not be ascertained. ngineer and firemen were badly scalded,

ne engineer and firemen were badly scalded, their recovery is doubtful. The two bodies ned may have been corpses in boxes on their home. They were burned on the spot. was a male; the other a female. But they e identified as the engineer and firemen, y and the baggage-master were all that were red. me of the ladies lost all their baggage, ord Mosby, who was present binself

lifford Mosby, who was present himsel hem in the politest manner it should be ted. He, however, rode off and forgot it. The Herald's 5th corps correspondent the tradal least the tradal least the state of the state The Herald's 5th corps correspondent says that the total loss in that corps in the Poplar Grove fight was 2,031, of whom 1,521 were New York, Oct. 15.

Gen. Butler, being convinced that our neg oldiers are put at work in rebel entrenchmen by the national rebel authorities, has put rebel officers and soldiers at work on Dutch Gap He has also proposed an exchange of all na-

The has also proposed an exchange of an ina-rial prisoners, and transmitted statements of our officers of colored troops that had been nurdered after being captured by rebel regi-nents in front of the Army of the James. The Richmond Examiner of the 12th contains

ments in front of the Army of the James.
The Richmond Examiner of the 12th contains the following: Though Grant is quiet, he is not idle, being busy night and day rendering his positions impregnable. His next point of attack will be on the Boynton read, over which we obtain supplies, and around a position held by our troops on the Weldon road.

The Richmond Dispatch says that Sherman was in Nashville when Hood made his brilliant flank movement, and is cut off from his army. Jeff Davis, in a speech before Hood's army, told Cheatham's division to be of good cheer, for in a little while their faces would be turned homeward and their feet press Tennessee soil. Sheridan's destruction of property in the Shenandoah Valley causes great howling, and they promise themselves abundant retaliation when they advance again beyond the Potomac.

They claim to have captured at least a million dollars worth of Quartermaster's stores in their recent raids in Western Virginia.

The Herald names the following as aspirants for the successorship to Judge Taney: Montgomery Blair, Judges Allen and Howe, Ira Harris, and Mr. Fessenden.

Chattanooga, Oct. 15.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 15. The report of scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy not funnel Hill. Walker and Whitfield con re undoubtedly scoured by small bands of rebel avalry. They are not very effective in destroying the railroad, though they had possession of balton, and but little damage is believed to

ave been done.

Officers who are blockaded here, en route for the front, have been ordered to prepare to join a command at once.

General Schoffeld sent out a strong reconouts of the rebel column said to be moving toward the west. Scouts of the 44th colored garrison, of Dalton,

Scouts of the 44th colored garrison, of Dalton, who escaped after Colonel Johnson's surrender, have arrived to-day.

They give numerous accounts of affairs. They were on picket and wanted to fight. They knocked the rebel flag of truce bearer over first, and after surrendering many refused to stay caught. Ringgold and intermediate points have been strengthend by Gen. Schotield. Nothing definite as to the Sherman's whereabouts. He is known to be energetically at work to open and

Sr. Lours, Oct. 16.

About two thousand rebels, with two pieces of artillery, under Jeff Thompson, attacked Sedalia yesterday, driving the militia and citizens out of the place. A few of the militia in the fort resisted the attack, but finally surrendered, and were paroled. The citizens were released on parole. The rebels left during the night, and the Federal forces arrived there to-day. The rebels robbed the stores of several thousand dollars' worth of clothing and boots and shoes, and burned the water-station, but did no other damage to the railroad.

Price is reported to be moving on Lexington. Bill Anderson has cut the North Missouri Railroad at High Hill. He is also reported to have visited New Florence. Anderson says his only

Снатталооба, Ост. 15, 7 Р. М.

PRICE'S MOVEMENTS .- It is said that a portion Price's army is at Booneville, erecting defanive works, as if intending to hold a position here, while another portion, under Joe Shelby, s moving to Lexington. General Rosecrans, a despatch to General Curtis, estimate rice's army at 15,000 men, with nineteer pieces of artillery. The people of Kansas appreend an invasion of their State, and an attack n Leavenworth, and are making preparations for defense. It is reported that the rebels have established batteries just below Booneville, and also near Rocheport, to prevent steamboats from ascending the river. General Smith's ommand arrived at Jefferson City on the 12th, and the cavalry moved out to the front next morning.

RETURNED SOLDIERS often find the have brought with them a fee more dangerou and harder to conquer, than the one they have left behind. The insignia of this secret enemy are the orange hue of the skin, the saffron tint of the eve. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE is the great remedy. It restores the liver to healthy action, relieves the blood from accumulated bile, gives tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and invigorates the system.

MARRIED.

Oct. 11, 1864, by Bev. Wm. T. McElroy, Mr. C. D. McClellan to Miss Mollie B. Nichols, of Louis

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Lynn, Mr. John W Stike, of Baltimore, to Miss Nannis Baker, daughter of Colonel Albert Baker, of this city.

Suddenly, on Saturday, Oct. 8, at Chicago, Ill., Dr. At Baltimore, on Saturday evening, October 8th, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. MARY C. BRECKUREIGE, relict of the late Hou. J. Cabell Breckinridge, of Lex-ngton, Kentucky.

Ington, Kentucky.

At Harrodsburg, Ky., Oct. 9, Anne Glacken, wife of C. C. Glacken, aged 51 years and 9 months.

On Oct. 10, at the same place, Charles Ay M. Glacken, son of the above, aged 16 years and 6 months.

At the residence of Dr. R. N. Barbour, in Oldham county, on the 13th inst., at 7 A. M., Mr. Francis Scourges, in his 29th year. His remains will be buried in Cave Hill to-day (15th inst), at 10 o'clock A. M.

Died, at Gota de Recio Rancha, Los Angeles county. Died, at Gota de Rocio Rancho, Los Angelos con lifornia, August 14, 1864, M. Elana Goddarn, years, eldest daughter of William H. Goddar uisville, Ky.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864.

Gold has been en a steady advance during the week.
To-day gold is 12 B cent higher than on last Saturday.
At New York, to-day, gold opened at 218, advanced to and asking the rates given below. Money ntinues tight at 10@12 7 cent.

The advance in gold has stiffened up the prices in nany articles of trade, but up to date we have not as ne leaf, higher—in prices to note.

Apples—We quote Western from \$2 50@4 50, and New

ALCOHOL.—The market ruled quiet, and prices ar teady at \$3 40 for 76 \$ cent, and \$3 48 for 98 \$ cent. BUTTER-In good demand. We quote fair to prime at

6@40c; choice to extra at 42@48c 3 1b, BEESWAX—We quote nominal at 37@40c.

BARK—The market rules steady at \$15@16 for ches

BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market remains quiet We quote bale at 9%@10%c for machine, and 10@10%c for hand-made, Manilla rope at 30@31c, hemp rope at @16c, hemp twine at 30@35c, batting twine at 20c

en-We quote at \$7@3 \$ 100 lbs Beans-Unchanged at \$2 40@2 60, the latter being

©13, and other brands at \$6@12 B gross. CHEESE—There was a fair demand during the week and prices unchanged at 21c for Western Reserve and 22c

or Hamburg. Market well supplied. Candles—Market quiet and prices unchanged with seles of 13 and 14 oz star at 33@34c, and 20@22c for COTTON YARNS-In fair demand at lower prices. We

COAL-Unchanged, Pittsburg selling at 36c 3 bushel COOPERAGE—The demand for barrels and commoderate, and we quote as follows: Flour b 5c, whisky at \$2 20, do iron-bound at \$3 25, pork \$1 90, half barrels \$1 60, do iron-bound \$2 25, ham si 19, mai darreis si 09, do iron-bound şi 29, and tierces şi 50, ten-gallon kez si 19, do iron-bound şi 60, five-gallon şi 00, do iron-bound şi 25. Barrel staves şi:(@55 7 1,000. Hooppoles \$24@35 7 1,000. Dur Goods—We quote as follows: Sheeting, heavy, 62½@65c; shirtings, brown, 20@60c; prints 20@40c; lin-50@70c: ticks 50@85c; delaines 40%50c; satinets \$1 @1 50; drills 55@70c; Kentucky jeans 60@\$1; cambrid 20@50c, and flannels 50@\$1.

Eggs-The market was fluctuating during the week nd sales were made at 18@33c. Flour.—The market for flour was quiet through

Gefase-Firm; we quote brown at my 12c, and white at 12@13c; butcher Market dull and prices nominal.

HIDES—The market rules quiet, with a demand about qual to the offerings; we quote green at 9@11c, salted a %c, dry salted at 16@17c, dry flint at 18@20c; hogkkins 40650c each, and sheepskins at \$162 25.

HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week at our last quantions; we quote at \$22@23 \$\equiv \text{tour last} quantions;

Hors-Nominal, at 30c for old and 45c for the new IRON AND STEEL.-Unchanged; we quote pig-iron.

SC 9c. CC 105c, Junian Re. Sweet Pro. Basconies Horse-sheet Pfoglis, mule-sheet 90@31c, Plough slabs 105c, plough plates 115c. Inch hoop-iron 125c, Norway rail-rods 21c. Steels—Cast 60c, Crawley, German, and EB 40c, spring 13@20c, and AB 16c. LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at \$1 65@1 75 for time, and \$3@3 25 \$2 bbl for hydraulic cement, and \$5

quote as follows: Soleleather—Oak 54@56c, hemioci @52c, bridle 54@70c, harness 43@50c, skirting 52@5/, LUMBER. -Prices unchan

LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and pr e quote pig lead at 22 %c, bar lead at 22c. Shot, patent, 6 25; buckshot \$6 75. MALT,-The market is fair, and pri

MANUFACTURED TOGACCO-Kentucky bright, 81 21 505 nedium, 75@\$1 25; dark, 75@\$1; Tennessee, 75@\$1; lirginia, \$1 50 \$to 2 50; Missourl bright, from \$1 50 to 1 70; medium, \$1 to 1 50; and dark work 75c to \$1 \$1 lb MACKEREL-Old mackerel unchanged. Prices for new

higher, and the stock of new is as yet light. We te new, @ barrel, as follows: AILS-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs upwards as follows: 10d at 89 50, 8d at 83 75, 6d at 10, 4d at \$10 25, 3d at \$11, 2d at \$12. Cut spik 3, from to 6 inch, \$9 75; wrought, from \$14 to 15; horse-shoe

s to 6 meh, 89 75; wrought, from \$54 to 15; horse-show nails, from 50 to 50c. OAKUM — We snote at from 17 to 20 \$10 lb. OILS. — Market quict and prices dull. We quote cong and carbon at 80 to 50c; lard at \$1 75 to 5 30; benzing at 80c; lubricating oils at 45 to 90c \$2 gallon. ONIONS-In good demand, and prices doil at \$5.50 to 6 00 B bbl, from first lands. OIL CAKE—Unchanged at \$45 B ton.

Provisions-A continued quiet market; holders ar m, and lard is selling at 20@21c; plain hatne at 227 20, Stag's at 23@34c; bacon sides at 22@34c; shoulders t 19@19%c, and breakfast bacon at 24c.

POTATOES—In good demand at \$4. Sweet polatoes are lling at \$5@5 50 from wagons.

Powder—Unchanged, at \$12 50@15 \$2 keg for rifle.

RAGS—We quote cotton at \$c, hard woollen ic, and soft oollen at 10c W lb. SALT-Prices unchanged at 75c.

Salt—Friess unchanged, 45 75c.

Sona—Nominal at 13@1996.

Sona—Nothanged; German offered at 14@15c, and palm at 13@16 26 lb.

Stare—Unchanged; we quote at 9@25c 26 lb.

Stare—There was a fair demand; we quote timothy at \$5 50@6 75, clover at \$15@16, orchard at \$1 50@2, cleaned blue-grass at \$2 50@2 75, red-top at \$2 50, heuge at \$3 76@4, and flaxseed at \$2 50 from store.

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

The market was fair througout the week. Prices

The market was fair througest the week. Prices

stiffening up, although we have no c We quote as follows eavairy 25 inchess..... Fre elf peg %w prime p clf d so Eldorado kip double sofe 16

2d and 3d Wel Wax ½w kip buff " TAR-Selling at \$8 (gallon kegs) 7 dozen

TINNERS' STOCK-Prices ren We quote sales to-day at the following prices: (charcoal) per box. 2X12 2X12 4X20 4X20 4X20 4X20 IXX. DXX. DXXX.

Sheating (14 oz.) 55@56c, copper pitts 75c 7 lb. First quality (No. 24 to 27) at 12c % fb; zine 23c. Nos. 18 to 27 at 1416 W Ib.

Imitation (Nos. 25 to 26) at 32c, genuine (Nos. 2 to 12) t 38c % lb. Товассо—The market ruled quiet during the week, lthough prices on lugs have advanced from 1@2c and of 383 blids against 338 hlids the previous week. The re ceipts were lighter, and 408 inds against 556 hhds the previous week. Sales to-day of 49 hhds as follows: 2 at \$7 15@\$7 50.8 at \$8 10@\$8 75. 3 at \$9 35@9 90, 3 at \$10@\$10 50, 4 at \$11@\$11 75, 2 ot \$12@1250, 2 at \$13@

Window Glass-We quote as follows: 8x10 \$4 50, 10

Tubs No. 1, per doz.

\$1 75@1 80, and white at \$1 85@1 90.

Whiskey—The demand for raw whiskey was Ivery uiet throughout the week, and prices remained steady. ales were made to-day at \$1 70 % gallon. Woor.-Market dull, and prices are nominal. WRAPPING PAPER-We quote at \$1@2.

BARLEY-Searce and saleable at \$1 65@\$1 70. Ryz-Market dull and prices are nominal at \$1 290

Hogs-The market has been very dull with a heavy apply, and prices have declined fully 50 to 75c per 100

RECEIPTS.

lots, out of order, to good grades, slight-

old dawl" Southwest corner Man

on to condition.

Out of condition

in bright tobacco there have hardly been transactions ught to base prices upon; rates range nominally from to \$1 15 for medium to choice hard pressed, and \$56.4 for medium to choice light pressed.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

sent free of charge.

MURRAY, EDDY, & CO.,

Main street, near Second,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

note cotton twine at \$1 20, and candlewick at \$1 20.

known to be energetically at work to open and keep open the route to Atlanta, no matter what keep open the rouse rebel column intervenes.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.

sited New Florence. Anderson says his only rders are to "raise hell in Northern Missouri."

Our forces today reoccupied Ringgold and the block-house, three miles in advance, and found the railroad and bridges safe. It is generally believed that Dalton, with the 46th colored regiment, was surrendered to Hoods's army vesterday, but nothing official has been received. There is no communication with Sherman, but citizens report firing. Sherman has abundant supplies at Atlanta in anticipation of such a movement by the rebels. Major-General Steadman has arrived and resumed command of the district. There is six months' supplies on hand, and the officers of the army feel that Hood is making a movement that will certainly prove disastrous. forces today reoccupied Ringgold and

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers. of 1 eod 3 & w1 The 3ecretary of the Treasury to-day awarded the new loan, accepting all bids above 31-100 premium, and about 60 per cent. of the amount bid at that figure to make up the \$40,000,000.

The Secretary of War has gone to city Point, taking with him the Q. M. General, the Commissary-General, and the 3urgeon-General to confer with Grant upon the war estimates for the ensuing year.

It is believed that by the transfer of the seat of war to the Cotton States a considerable reduction of expenditures may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence departments. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15. the whole political effect expired; brilliant while it lasted, as were the reported abolition ajorities on Wednesday last, which, by the

In this city, on the 11th inst., at Mrs. Vëlson's, by Rev. r. McEiroy, Capé. Thes. R. Brown, of she 17th Ken-cky Infantry, to Miss MATTIE E. CHALFANT, of Breck-

DIED. At her residence, in Jeffersontown, er, Mrs. Miranda Owings, in the s

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

220, and closed at noon at 217%, according to despatch received at the Merchants' Exchange. Here broke do 14@p 0@2 do
4@% dis
0@1
8@10 dis
10@15 dis
4%@5 dis ntry. BANK NOTE LIST.

30 dis. T
 Pleas't Br.
 Bk. of Ten

 Mer. & Mec.
 30 dis.

 Bank.
 75 dis.

 Leastern.
 75 dis.

 Acryland 30 dis.

 Bultimore.
 1 dis.

 Lighty dis.
 6corgia.

 74 dis.

 Bultimore.
 1 dis.

 Alabama.
 74 dis.

 Georgia.
 74 dis.

t any material advance-excepting leaf tob which is from \$1@2 \$ 1b on lugs, and from \$4@5 on York at \$5@7 \$ bbl.

ut, oak, wagon, \$19@18 for car, and \$20@21 for stack

nomine, nemp while at 55@55%, attent while at 22c, and baling twine at 15@55%.

Bacquise—Prices are steady at 15@59,

Brooms—Common saleable at \$2 50@3 75, fancy at \$3 75@4 49, and extra Staker at \$4 75@6 \$2 dozen.

he outside figure. BAGS—Seamless two bushel grain bags 60@90c BLACKING-We quote Mason's small and large at \$

DRIED BEEF—Sales of canvassed at 20c % lb.

FEATHERS-Market quiet, and prices nominally un-Banged at 50c \$\pi\$ lb.

GEOCERIES—The market was quiet. Coffee is stiffenng up. We quote Rio coffee at \$8\pi 40c. New Orleans,
rown sugar firm, and we quote at 24\pi 25c, Porto Rico. 22@25c; standard, powdered, and granulated is 27@29c. We quote New Orleans molasses at \$1 Ginger 35c. Rice 13%@14c. Teas \$1 40@2 40.

HEMP—The demand is light, with very little offering and prices are higher; Kentucky is saleable at \$150@160 WINT-We quote at \$3 50 % bushel.

ew and \$24 for old. hot-blast, at \$78@80 % fon; no cold-blast in the mar-ket. Sheet iron SC 13c, CC 14c, Juniata 15c, Bar iron SC 9c, CC 104c, Juniata 17c, Sweet 14c, Bencoin 16c.

©6 for plaster.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchanged

PAR FUNDS. United States legal tender notes; National Bank not Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana; Five per Large pig 75c. cent U. S. Notes. New England. New York— State City 3 dis. In good cdt Discredited 1 dis. 5@10 dis. 14 dis. Louisian 5@7 nia— Solvent.... eel'g City 2@3 dis. Merch, Bk-ersonville Cresc't City 60 dis. Bk. of Louisiana.... 37@40 dis. Union..... 12@15 dis. Planters'... 12@15 dis. Bk. of Ten-

\$13 75, 2 at \$14 50, 2 at \$15 25, 1 at \$16 25, 2 at \$17 25@ \$17 75, 2 at \$19 25@\$15 75, 2 at \$19 25@\$19 50, 2 at \$20 75@\$10 00, 2 at \$29 25@\$25 75, 1 at \$25 25, 2 at \$25 25, \$34 25, and 1 at \$35 75 79 100 fb.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

rnment contractors have bought freely, but at red orices. About 75 head are left over unsold.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO New York, Oct. 10.

Yours, truly, &c., DeFORD, THAYER, & CO.

DRAWN DAILY at COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. MURRAY, EDLY, & Co., Managers.

Farm for Sale,

K NOWN AS "HARMONY LANDING." 14 MILES
above the city of Louisville, in Oldham counts,

Ky, containing about 110 acres rich bottom land. Also
12,000 heads of Cabbage. For particulars apply to

x12 at \$4 80, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x20 at \$6

WHEAT—The receipts of wheat during the week were ery fight, and prices have advanced. We quote red at

BOURBON HOUSE-H. F. Visaman. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15, 1864. Cattle—The receipts during the past week have been arge, but mostly of the inferior kind. In the fore part f the week the market was very brisk, but closed very full with a decline of fully 25c per 100 lbs gross. Gos

Tickets from \$1 to \$10. ORDERS FO'S TICKETS PROMPTLY ATTENDED

ut the week, though prices are held higher; we quote xtra and family flour nominal at \$9 75@10, and super-ine at \$8 50@9 25@ bbl.

another victory over Longstreet, the saccost Early, but no details are given.

The World's 10th corps correspondent has the following regarding the affair of Friday last: The point at which the enemy first made his appearance was near the intersection of the Darbytown and White Station roads, and was held by two brigades of cavalry, one of which, under command of Colonel West, was deployed across the Darbytown road, while the other, under Colonel Spear, was deployed parallel to it, and across the White Station road, covering the approach from this direction.

from this direction.

The enemy, when first seen, was coming across the country from the Charles City road and moving toward the right flank of Colonel

West.

The Colonel changed front hastily, so as to form a line parallel with the road and facing the enemy. He had hardly effected this and sheltered his men behind a low hedge skirting the road when the communication of the road when the r sheltered his men behind a low nedge shifting the road, when the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, dashed on him and on the command of Colonel Spear in almost similar charges. The men fired steadily, but could not stay the rushing mass opposed to them. It was evident they must retreat, so the command was given, and they moved off down the Darbytown road. They were checked in this direction. The enemy having outflanked Spears they got possession of his avenue of retreat. As there was a more avenues across the country they went re avenues across the country they wen

no more avenues across the country they went around without organization.

The batteries of the 4th Wisconsin and 1st U.

8. regulars, which fought bravely, moved off in the same direction, taking a blind, wood road. They had not gone far when the forward piece was mired. This stopped the remainder, and here they were captured—16 guns in all—when the rest of the enemy, who had followed closely, reached there soon after.

The enemy having driven the cavalry before them, now ceased their pursuit, and turned toward the flank of the 10th corps, which was held by the invincible old first of Carry's division. The rebels flushed with their easily gained victory, moved towards the little band with all the confidence of victory.

onfidence of victory.

The brunt of his attack was toward Abbott's

of the brigade, but he had better have seen almost any other point, for half of these ops being armed with repeating rifles made

chosen almost say other point, not main of the troops being armed with repeating rifles made sad havoc in the rebel ranks.

Moving toward them steadily he exhibited a determination to force the position at any cost, but the unerring volcanic fire more than equal-ized the game. Onward they packed, more dense grew the fire; still advanced till within about 100 paces of our crouching death dealers then signs of weakness began to manifest itself in their ranks.

They found that to advance in the face of that force was marching to certain death; in short, there was no way but to slink away as best they could, and slink away they did, not satisfied with

could, and slink away they did, not satisfied white punishment.

Abbott at once prepared to follow up his advantage. As our lines approached the enemy it was evident that he was kichmond bound, and, although the hopes of taking him were fruities, still our advance was pressed on until dark.

Just as Pond's brigade had reached within a half mile of the Darbyton road, the order was given to return within our defences. In our advance we picked up quite a number of prisoners, stragglers and men, who had waited behind to desert. These, with our captures before our works, swelled our list to some 200.

Gen. Lee commanded in person, and had evidently determined to make a heavy impression. Our loss in men has been very small, but the enemy has suffered very much. Their prisoners report Gen. Gregg among the killed. They brought two divisions into action.

Washington, October 9.

MASHINGTON, October 9.

Admirsl Porter left here to-day to take command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, thus relieving Admiral Daldgren. This step has been contemplated for some time, but has just been finally decided on.

New YORK, Oct. 10.
Richmond papers of Friday have the following: "All endets of the Virginia Military Institute over 18 have been called into the reserve force; those under 18 are requested to offer their services."

Evening passenger trains on the Danville Rail-road have been discontinued, as the government needs almost the entire capacity of the road. It is said that the Union forces have again burned the bridge over the Rapidan, and are ad-vancing on Gordonsville. Trains from Rich-mond are said to be running within a mile and mond are said to be running within a mile and

A Wilmington paper says: "The enemy appear to be making preparations for a determined stack on this place.

"A number of vessels have recently been added to the fleet off Mobile."

The Advertises

o the fleet off Mobile."

The Advertiser says that Forrest has completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee Rail-oad from Franklin to Decatur.

The occupation of Clinton by Union troops on Thursday last, after a severe engagement with the rebels under Scott, is announced.

Jeff Dayls's return to Richmond is also announced. BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.

A despatch from Annapolis says that the flag of truce steamer Geo. Levy arrived with fithy-five paroled officers, 529 men. There were a number of deaths on the passage. Their gener-al appearance is not very cheering.

HEADQUARTEES ARM OF THE POTOMAC. October 9. The 5th and 5th corps advanced their line westerday some half a mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers into their breastworks. The movement was to feel this part of the rebel line, and see if it had been weakened to strengthen the force elsewhere. We hold the ground existed by ground gained, but, as yet, have not made any attack on the main line.

WAR DAPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 10. WASHINGTON, October 10.
To Major-General Diz:
Reports have been received by this department from Generals Butler, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, and Burbridge, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operation

fields of operation.

The purpose of General Grant's visit to Wash. ington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday, but there has een no telegraphic communication since his as

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8, 11.30 P. M. NASHVILLE, Oct. 8, 11.30 P. M.

I have not heard direct from General Sherman, but General Corse, who is at Alatoona, informs me that Sherman is at Kenesaw, repairing the rafteroad between Alatoona and Atlanta. He has plenty of provisions, and, so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure. General Bousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee river on flatboats above and below Florence on the 6th, while he (Rousseau) was detained by high water.

G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

ALATOONA, Oct. 8, P. M.

General Hallech:

I reached the Kenesaw mountains on the 6th of October, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Alatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome, 6a., cars with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad, but we have bout seven miles of our railroad, but we have Alatoona and Atlanta, and an abundance of provisions. Hood moved rapidly back te Dallas, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly safe to us, and this army is better off than in

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

Woodson W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. Woodson K. Va., Oct. 7—P. M. To Lieut,-Gen. Grant:

I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater, and Harrisonburg yesterday morning. The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed. In moving back to this point, the whole country from Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over 70 mills filled with four and wheat; have driven in front of the army over four berd of stock, and killed and issued to the troops not less than 30,000 sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main valley. A larger number of horses have been obtained.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make. Lieut. John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came to the valley from the ferry every train, every small party, and every straggler has been bushwacked by the people, many of whom have protective papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley. The people here are getting sick of the war. They have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance. I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day. A party of one hundred of the 8th Ohio cavalry, which I had statioued at the bridge over the North Shegandoah, near Mt. Jackson, was attacked by McNeil with 175 men while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they all will turn up part have presched here. the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they all will turn up; part have reached here. McNiel was fatally wounded, and fell into our hands. P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen.

eral Burbridge makes the following report of his operations:
CATLETTSBURG, KY., Oct. 8, 10 A. M.

CATLETTSBURG, Kx., Oct. 8, 10 A. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton:

We met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltwell on the morning of the 2d, and drove him to his works around the salt-works, where he was strongly intrenched on the Blue river, supported by a heavy force under Echols, Williams, Vaughan, and, it is said, Breckinridge. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and centre, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works. In the evening our ammunition gave out, and, holding the position taken until night; I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by the failure of our ammunition. I learn from prisoners that the enemy's force was between six thousand and eight thousand, and that Breckinridge was present with four thousand men from Lynchburg. My force amounted to two thousand engaged. It is certain that his force greatly outnumbered ours. A detachment sent to Pound Gap, forced the way through, and drove Prentice, with a superior force, from his works at Gladeville. ours. A detachment sent to a control the way through, and drove Prentice, wi superior force, from his works at Glade

arms, and one piece of artillery. Our loss in all is about three hundred and fifty, and that of the enemy more. I will report more fully by mail in the morning. On the 30th, I received an or-

The telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and City Point was broken by a heavy storm and is not yet repaired. The latest military intelligence from there is the following telegram from General Butler: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 8.

General Grant:
Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory. They admit that Generals Gregg and Bratton were wounded. General Gregg was in command of Field's division.

mand of Field's division.

The Richmond Examiner of this morning has m official despatch from Gordonsville, dated ast night, which states that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burned the railroad bridge were the Rapidan and made their escape. No novement on the Petersburg side. No new roops had been sent over from Lee. The novement vesterday was made under his eye. movement veet rank was made under his eye.

[Signed] B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

Major-Gen. Canby, but by his last report Gen.

Steele was moving in force upon the rear of

Missouri. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. E. M. SJANTON, Sec. of War.

FORTHESS MONROE, October 9, via Baltimore, 10. \(\)

The flag-of truce steamer New York, Captain Chesbolm, arrived to-day from Aikin's Landing, with fifty-five commissioned officers and one thousand two lundred and fifty men, paroled at Richmond on the 7th of October, all in charge of Colonel Mulford, assistant commissioner of explaner.

Price toward Miss

ioner of coloniar Miniota, assistant commis-ioner of exchange.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the re-sent attack on Butler's lines, says: An engage-ment took place yesterday at the Darbyton road, cear Richmond, resulting in the recapture by air forces of all the positions beld by the enemy

our forces of all the positions beld by the enemy between that city and New Market, five miles below the city, and captured between four hundred and five hundred prisoners, together with nine pieces of artillery and between two hundred and three hundred horses.

An official despatch from General Lee says: Yesterday morning, General Anderson attacked the enemy on the Charles City road, and drove him from two lines of works, capturing ten pieces of artillery, with caisons and horses, and a number of prisoners. The enemy were driven to the New Market road, where they were found strongly intrenched, and were not pressed. Our loss slight. General Gregg died at the head-quarters of his brigade.

A despatch from Gen. Early to Lee, dated Oct. 7th, says: Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back down the valley last evening along the pike.

g along the pike. The Enquirer of the 9th says; All the Yankee asval officers and seamen prisoners in our mands will be forwarded North by flag of truce

Washing the works around Lynchburg.

Washington, Oct. 10.

The steamer Manhattan arrived this morning from City Point, bringing seventy-five refugees and deserters, and one prisoner. Among the passengers was a colored barber named Ed. T. Drea, who for some time has been in the service of the rebel ram Richinond as Captain's Steward. He was formerly employed in this city. He states that unless the rebel fleet in the James river is brought into action very soon there will be no men on board to work the vessels, so The fieth numbers seven vessels, three of them being iron-glad, viz., the Richmond, flag-ship, Licut, Murray (which Drew left on Monday, she then being below Chapin's Bluffs), the Beaufort, Hampton, and Nankemond

WAR DEPARTMENT War Department,

Washington, Oct. 10—4:20 P. M.;

To Major-General Diz:

Telegraphic communication with Gen. Grant
has been re-establishd, and, in a despatch at 1
o'clock this afternoon, Gen. Grant reports:

o'clock this afternoon, Gen. Grant reports:

I find our losses the other day were much
less than reported; 400 will cover our loss in
killed, wounded, and captured. About 150
were captured, and a great many dead fell into
our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be
less than 10,000 to 12,000.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Washington, Oct. 10-10 P. M.

To General Diz:

The following has just been received by the department from Strasburg, in the field:

(Signed)

To Lieut.-Sem. Grant, City Point:

In coming up to this place, I was not followed by any force of the enemy till yesterday, when I discovered a large cavalry force of rebels. I immediately gave command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I found that it was all the rebel cavalry of the walley, commanded by Rosser, and directed Torbett to attack it at day-light this morning.

light this morning.

The attack was handsomely made, Custar's and Nesmett's divisions charging on the back roads. Nesmett captured five pieces and Custar six pieces of artillery, and forty-seven wagons, &c. Among the wagons captured were the headquarters wagons. The eleven pieces of artillery captured to day makes thirty-six pieces captured in the valley since the 9th of September. Some of the artillery was new, and had never been fired. Over four hundred prisoners were captured. The victory was complete. The rebels were driven over twenty-six miles. captured. The victory was miles.
Is were driven over twenty-six miles.
P. H. SHERIDAN.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10. A meeting was held to-night in Union Solvy the friends of the new constitution. (Wilcox was among the speakers. The followed the speakers of the speakers of the speakers of the speakers of the speakers. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

DEAR SIR: The Convention of Maryland has Draw Suc. The Convention of Maryland has formed a new constitution for the State. A public meeting is called for this evening at Baltimore to aid in securing its ratification from the people, and you ask a word from me for the occasion. I presume the only feature of the instrument about which there is serious controversy is that which provides for the extinction of slavery.

n of slavery.

It needs not to be a secret, and I presume it no secret, that I wish success to this provision. s no secret, that I wish success to this provision, desire it on every consideration, and wish all men to be free. I wish material prosperity of ill ready freed, which I feel sure the extinction of slavery would bring. I wish to see in process of disappearing that only thing which ever could bring this nation to civil war. could bring this nation to civil war.

I attempt no argument on the question—it is already exhausted by abler, better-informed, and more immediately interested sons of Maryland herself. I only add that I shall be gratified exceedingly if the good people of the State shall by their votes ratify the new constitution.

Yours trulp,

W. D. D. W. Lincoln.

Yours trulp,

A. LINCOLN.

WAS DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 7:55 P. M. Since my last despatch this afternoon, fuller reports have just been furnished by Lieutenant-General Grant of the operations of Friday, to-gether with a rebel acknowledgment of their

ether with a resea oss in men and field officers,
E. M. STANTON. CITY POINT, VA., Oct. 10. Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our

nes on Friday, the 7th inst., does not exceed 300 in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by General Butler to b

1,000.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th, speaking of this battle, has the following: The gallant Gregg, commanding the Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among the other casualties we report Gen. Breiten, of South Carolina, badly wounded, Col. Haskins wounded, and Major Hawkins also wounded.

A Rumor states that Gen. Gray was killed. Since Friday there has been no fighting.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

New York, Oct. 10. The Richmond Despatch of the 7th says: T fair in the valley was not unfavorable for u arly still continues to press back Sheriday f the North Anna river. The main body of the Federals are falling back beyond Harrisonburg. Their outer line of pickets are within sight of Bridgewater, eight miles south of Harrisonburg, and west of the Valley turnpike. Their force is estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000.

At Waynesboro they destroyed only the depot nd flour mills that were not burned. Our cav-ity charged on the Federal troops in the treets, driving them in confusion. At Staunton they destroyed only the depot. Passengers by last night's trains report all now quiet there. The bridge over Christian's Creek was slightly damaged, but it is now repaired.

A despatch from Mobile of the 5th says: All iet in and about the city. Five vessel There seems to be some doubt about Beaure

There seems to be some doubt about Beauregard being appointed as Hood's successor. All events, he has not yet assumed command. The Montgomery Mail gives Jeff Davis's speech made at Montgomery. He began by thanking the Legislature for their attention. He admitted that great disasters had recently befullen the Confenderacy, the capture of Atlanta, the occupation of Mobile Bay, and disappointment in the calculations of Northern Georgia after the evacuation of Dalton. He made urgent appeals for men to take the field. He said no able-bodied men should he sitate to go to the front. He alluded to the part he himself had borne in the war; his repugnance for the Presiborne in the war, his repugnance for the Presidency, and a desire for field service. He surveyed the history of the past three years, and concluded with thankfulness that the great staple of the South had been superseded by grain and produce for the support of our armies in the field.

A private letter says the President reviewed A private letter says the President reviewed the troops in bivouac to-day in Cheatham's livision. They were called out by Johnston and gave three cheers for "Old Joe." The Post's special says: Exchanged prisoners from Richmond arrived here via Annapolis half tarved, say the deepest gloom pervails in Richmond.

mond.

The London Star announces the death, on the 24th of September, of Joshua Bates, of the house of Barring Bros.

Nothing is yet heard of the steamer Roanoke, six days over due from Havana.

The family of President Juarez arrived by the Ariel from New Orleans. She brought 350 bales of cotton. There is great interest feli in the elections to morrow. Heavy bets are made on the result.

The blockade-runner Charlotte furnished the

reinforce Hood and overwhelm Sherman and inforce Hood and overhead statement and egain possession of the surrounding country. The Herald's special correspondence, dated in the 10th, says that in the last charge of the their position finally gave way and retired

The battle lasted half an hour, but during that me over 1,000 were killed or wounded. The out was complete. The officers utterly failed rally the men.

The Herald's special from City Point says: the herata's special from City Point says: be firing vesterday morning proved to be a se-ous attack by the rebels on our right, beyond so New Market road, north of the James, Had succeeded, Birney's position would have been impletely turned, and his corps driven to eep Bottom if not across the river. Iere follows an extended acc gement which appeared in this morning's re-

Reports from Sheridan say that when Early eached Brown's Gap his total loss amounted to 6,000, in killed, wounded, and missing. Early has sent a general officer into the moun-nins to collect stragglers and return them to being command.

The Herald's 9th corps correspondent says: this morning the division of General Wilcox, olding the centre of our line, made an advance with the intention of advancing our position and connoitering that of the enemy. The force aking the reconnoissance consisted of the brig de of Hartsuff and that lately commanded by

Col. Steen.

An advance was made of over seven miles and a half under slight skirmishing, when the 57th Massachusetts, commanded by Col. McLaughlin, was fired upon by the enemy. Some fifteen men were lost. The reconnoitring party was accompanied by Capt. Tradthel with his battery of the 4th Massachusetts, but no opportunity was afforded for using it.

New York, Oct. 10. The train which left New Haven at 6.45 th

New York, Oct. 10.

The train which left New Haven at 6.45 this morning, was thrown from the track in this city on Twentieth street. Five or six cars were thrown off, and two were badly broken. Several passengers were more or less injured. One soldier is said to have been killed.

In all the rebel accounts of the affair of Friday they make out that the severest fighting was done in the attack on Kantz, while our accounts represent the hardest part of the engagement to have taken place after rhat.

The fact may be that the rebels may have been made to pay very dearly for their victory over Kantz, as they were armed with repeating rifles.

eral Gregg and several other officers. The Times correspondent sums up as follows: We lost eight guns, and as a set-off we captured seventeen last Thursday. We slaughtered and wounded at least 1,000 of the enemy in front of the infantry, exclusive of other injury inflicted on them, besides 100 prisoners. Most of the enemy is killed and wounded were left on the field. Considering their losses in men, they brought their Generals dearly through, although we must give them credit for killing, disabling, and capturing about four hundred men in addition to the guns. Looking at the matter from all points of view, we claim a very decisive victory. We can afford to lose guns, but the rebels cannot afford to lose the large number of men they have to-day in prisoners.

They signally failed in their object of flanking us, and will scarcely be likely to resume the experiment, at least for some time. They also suffered severely in the loss of artillery hoesrs. We lost eight guns, and as a set-off we can

One of their batteries was drawn off the field by The rebel papers announce the capture of

Rautz's Adjutant, and how nearly the 'General came to sharing the same fate is told by the correspondent of the Times as follows:

When Kautz was returning in the rear of his column, with a few of his staff officers and orderlies, he came upon an entire rebel regiment, at least a mile from the road where the attack on the right had commenced.

At the sight of their General, the men called out to him to dash back, which he did, and escaped. His Adjutant-General, Captain Nash, was with him at the time, but is now missing.

The Herald's correspondent, writing from The Herald's correspondent, writing from Butler's headquaters, under date of Oct. 9th, says he has been throughout the lines of the Army of the James, and believes that several large armies have united with the object of dis-

The works and their maintainance are necessary to the taking of Richmond, and the country may congratulate itself that the Army of the James has won the position.

On the 8th 750 Union prisoners were brought lown from Richmond, in addition to the 620 lay before yesterday.

daily.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Occt. 11.

A private despatch has just been received here and is considered reliable, which says the rebe Capt. Peter Everett's band of guerillas captured and burned this morning's train for Covington, within 8 miles of that been and robbed there. within 8 miles of that place, and robbed the passengers. No further particulars.

Washington, Oct. 11.

News from the Army of the Potomac to-day states that on Sunday night between 12 and 1 o'clock the enemy opened fire on the 3d-corps, and continued it only about thirty minutes.

It is not known that any damage was done when the mailboat left City Point. Yesterday All was comparatively quiet. New York, Oct.

The Herald's 9th corps correspondent writing on the 8th says: The skirmish-line of the 5th corps has been advanced three-fourths of a mile, and now holds the position taken. This advance has demonstrated that the enemy is in arge force along our entire front. NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

New York, Oct. 11.
The Richmond Examiner of Saturday says:
Some excitement prevailed at Gordon-ville
night before last from rumors of the approach
of a raiding party. A body of Yankee cavalry
appeared, but speedily retreated.
The Examiner, alluding to Sheridan's retrograde movement, says: Now for another race
over this famous Valley track. We have for

over this famous Valley track. We have for ome days expressed a belief that this would be he result of the Valley campaign.

A Richmond despatch of the 8th says: Several sandred Yankee prisoners were sent to Salisury yesterday morning. Within the past week large lot, amounting to thousands, who have been confined on Belle Isle and in other prisoneamps here, have been sent off, and accommodations are again prepared for many thousand Yankees expected to be captured in the next few days. w days. A Richmond despatch condemns the Govern

ment for sending away gold, three ships with \$25,000 each having been captured, and recommends bills of exchange in place of gold. New York, Oct. 11.

The rebels acknowledge the loss of Gen.
Gregg killed, Gen. Bratton badly wounded,
Gol. Haskins and Maj. Haskells wounded. Gen.
Gregg fell at the head of his command.
Richmond papers apologize for the lack of
editorial matter, and say that the editors and
urinters have been summoned to the defence of

printers have been summoned to the defence of

visited Europe to publish a book which she had written in Washington on the war and her imrisonment. This she accomplished, and ast returning to the confederacy when she The Richmond Examiner of the 8th speculates

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th speculates on the probability of Sherman's marching on savannah. In case he attempts this, he recommends that the people block the roads and harass his flanks, and says that on the success of such a movemment depends Sherman's safety. General Hood has issued strict orders against straggling or plundering on the march, and says that that he will hold all commanders strictly accountable. rictly accountable.

The Richmond Whig of the 7th says: We we news of the most cheering character from orthern Georgia, which, from prudential asons, we decline publishing. All right in the

The Richmond Examiner says: President Davis returned to the capital yesterday morning from his visit to the army of the Southwest, He returns in good health and excellent spirits, and peaks with confidence.

returns in good health and excellent spirits, and speaks with confidence.

The following comments are taken from the Southern papers: Jeff Davis's speeches are not generally relished.

The Montgomery Mail says: The speech of the President at Macon was not such as the public had a right to expect at this critical juncture of our affairs. The least the President says about the campaign in Georgia, the better, as he has shocked the country and army enough already by what has transpired under his direction. Evidence accumulates. Had Johnston been retained in command of the Tennessee army, Atlanta would not only have been aved, but Sherman's hopes would have been destroyed, Sr. Lours Cet. 11.

Sr. Louis, Cet. 11,
At headquarters they have received intelligenee that Price's army went from California to
geoneville yesterday, and Shelby had sent 2,000
gavalry across the Missouri river at that paint.
Gen. Fisk has gone to Lexington to take command there. mand there.

Gen. Lanborn is still pursuing the enemy.

Reports are extensively circulated to-day, that
Magruder, with 5,000 rebel infantry, had entered Southeast Missouri and occupied Frederickston, prove to be unfounded.

Washington, Oct. 11.
The Richmond Enquirer of Sunday, the 9th, s at hand. It appears by it that the battle on Friday created a most intense excitement and measiness in the rebel capital. All business

incasiness in the rebel capital. All business was suspended, and every person capable of shouldering arms, working on fortifications, or otherwise aiding in repelling Grant's raiders, was hurried to the front.

The Enquirer contains an advertisement from schools stating that they have been suspended on account of the teachers being compelled to an account of the teachers being compelled to an account of the teachers being compelled to railroad cars were suspended. Theatres and other places of amusement were all closed. The Express Companies could make no deliveries, the clerks being out with local forces.

All persons employed in printing offices between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five were ordered to enroll themselves, and an officer was red to enroll themselves, and an officer was pointed to see that this order was complied

All the Union prisoners confined in the city were rapidly hurried further south.

The papers, by a mistaken piece of policysys the Examiner—claim that the rabels The blockade-runner Charlotte furnished the news yacht Caple Race papers of the 30th, one day later than Juarez advices.

The Tribune's special before Petersburg of the 7th savs the main situation remains unchanged. We have delightful Indian summer. There are fears that the enemy may cut loose from the present untenable northern line and

Gen. Gatten, of South Carolina, is also reported

sen. Gatten, of South Carolina, is also reported everely wounded. Col. Haskell is seriously rounded, and has been brought to this city. The speech recently delivered by Jeff Davis at diacon, Georgia, is exciting most bitter criticisms roun rebel papers outside of Richmond. The Richmond Enquirer publishes the speech tself, but has not one word of comment thereon. The Richmond Enquirer speaks of negro impressment in Richmond as follows:

Yesterday there was a real excitement among the able-bedied negro population—bond and rece—me consequence of an order impressing them for defensive purposes.

There was no promulgation of the order, and the negroes were taken unawares on the street, at market, from shops, and at every coint where they were found doing duty for hemselves or their masters or mistresses. Referring to the need of more troops, the nquirer says: Let the call be enforced not

merely in Richmond, but on every farm, in every house, and in every cabin of Virginia and of all other States, for the loss of Richmond is the imminent loss of Virginia.

A despatch from Griffen, Ga., says our army snow upon an offensive campaign, and any lay may bring on a general engagement. Gen. Hardee is to take command at Charleston, and it is the universal impression here that Gen. Beauregard will supersede Gen. Hood in command of the army.

General Johnson has issued orders in Tennessee conscripting all men and negroes between the agos of 18 and 45.

A Lynchburg (Va.) paper contains the following:

Some portions of the speech of the President vered at Macon are unworthy of him, and evidence of bad taste and worse temper. overt allusion to the great soldier he dis-ed, so far as his official action could effect end, was indelicate and reprehensible. The

The Herald's correspondent with Sheridan, dating his letter October 9, states that Sheridan, after having driven Early out of the valley, destroyed all the grain, forage, &c., and rendered the surrounding country untenable for another rebel army, will return and take a position near his base of supplies.

When he was at Harrisonburg his subsistence had to be hauled in wagons almost one hundred miles. On retiring he was not followed by any considerable number of rebels, until, on the 8th, a large force of cavalry made their appearance and attacked a portion of our cavalry.

They were handsomely repulsed, but encamped for the night. The next forenoon Sheridan, having halted the principal portion of his com-

aving halted the principal portion of his com-nand in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill, instructed eneral Torbett to attack the enemy and drive

him away from such close proximity to our

Torbett at once carried out the order. Custer's and Merritt's divisions made a vigorous as-sault on the enemy at an early hour this morn-ing on the right. Merritt's division occupied a position on the Winchester turnpike, about midistion on the Winchester turnpike, about mid-av between Strausburg and Woodstock.

On the left Custer's division occupied a post-on near Jones's creek, on the back road, about or miles closer to the mountains. Custer ad-meed first with his cavalry and horse artillery. He made a bold attack, and drove the enemy wek about a mile, to a strong position on the ook. Their the enemy made a determined ind.

brook. Their the enemy nade a determined stand.

The rebels were advantageously posted on a commanding hill, with barricades and breast-works of rails and stone that contributed to strengthen a position which was naturally for-

command, made three magnificent charges, and at last carried the position by assault. At the same time a junction was formed with Gen. Merritt on the turnpike.

Sharp skirmishing in the front did not seem to indicate anything decisive until Davis's brigade succeeded in striking the enemy on their feak.

ank.

This produced consternation in the rebel anks in Merritt's front. The whole division ine then pushed forward and followed the enemy, who was now in full retreat. The retreat was soon turned into a perfect rout.

Custar and Merritt pursued the flying fugitives, capturing guns, caissons, wagons, a need of cattle, and several hundred prisoners.

The enemy was driven in great disorder The enemy was driven in great disorder arough Woodstock, Edinburg, and Fort Jackson, a distance of more than twenty miles. The ebel General Lomax had a very narrow escape NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The Times Washington special says Gen. Sher-tan's official report of the Atlanta campaign published. It fills 20 columns of the Army of New Court to s published. It fills 20 columns of the Army and Navy Gazette.

He estimates the enemy's strength to have een between 15,000 and 50,000 infantry and ariliery and 10,000 cavalry. He maintained about he same force during the campaign, the numer of men joining from hospitals about comensating for loss in battle and sickness. He ways a frank and cordial tribute to his corps commanders for the accomplishment of all his lesires.

desires.

Late Richmond papers have the following:
The Whig expects much from Hood's last
movement, and describes Sherman's position as
that of Burgoyne in the revolution. Sherman's
effective force at Atlanta is counted not over

The Savannah Republican charges Hood's army with heemfousness and demoralization, and says that it is more feared by the inhabitants than by the Yankees.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says that place blds fair to put a period to the audacious luck of Farragut, as no more tremendous earthworks. nt than those that are buil xist on this continent than those that are built it the inlets of Cape Fear.

The rebel failures in the Shenandoah Valley re attributed more to John Barleycorn than to the Yankees, as drunkenness among the rebel efficers and men had become common.

New York Oct 19 New York, Oct. 12.
The World claims Pennsylvania for the Dem-erats by fully 20,000. It also claims that the tepublican vote in Ohio has been reduced 0,000. Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 3:30 A. M.
The vote in this State is so close that probaly the soldiers' vote will be necessary to decide
the result.

e result. Forney's Press claims a Union majority of ,000, which the soldiers' vote will increase to It thinks there will be a Union gain in mem-Lers of Congress and of the Legislature.

The Age claims a Democratic majority on the home vote of 10,000 or 12,000.

The report of a great Republican majority in adiana is untrue.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12. The Democrats claim a majority of 5,000 on the home vote in the State.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 12. The general opinion here is that the State has gone Democratic on the home ratio by from 8,000 to 5,000 majority. It is expected that the State has soldiers' vote will give from 10,000 to 15,000 majority for the Union.

The Election Commissioners to the Shemandoah Valley have returned, and report that they were unable to reach Sheridan's saw. hey were unable to reach Sheridan's army. OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 8:40 P. M.) o General Disc;
Despatches have been received from Generals rant, Sherman, and Sheridan, but no military revenuents since my last telegram are re-

The following details of the cavalry engage the tollowing details of the cavary engage-lent last Sunday are furnished by Sheridan: I have seen no sign of the enemy since the rilliant engagement of the 9th inst. It was a quare fight, in which the enemy was routed be-ond my power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels except one piece of artillery and, when last seen, it was passing over Quade Hill, near New Market, on a keen run, twenty six miles from the battle-field, to which point he pursuit was kept up. The batteries, horses &c., were captured. The horses were in good condition, and were exchanged by our cavary-men for their broken down animals. The cas-natities on the 9th will not exceed sixty men. The 100 men of the 8th Ohio, who were dis-persed while guarding the bridge of the North Shenandoah, have all come in except the offi-cers. E. M. STANTON. dition, and were exchanged by our cavalry

New York, Oct. 12.

New York, Oct. 12.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac correspondent says: Gen. Doyle has gone on a visit of observation to the front, under the auspicies of the President, and Gen. Grant's lines will be inspected and all the views taken.

The weather has become very cold.

The Richmond papers of Saturday and Sunday say that during Friday's battle every school, newspaper, depot, store, ship, and railroad was suspended, and every male person employed there in ordered to the front.

The Examiner condemns the suspension of newspapers. The papers all claim a victory. ewspapers. The papers all claim a victory, all Southern journals attack Davis's Macon eech bitterly, and express surprise that two irds of the rebel army are absent, as declared Davis's speech.

Every able-bodied male negro is summarily

zed in Riehmond and hurried to the defence Georgia telegraphic despatches say that oricorgia telegraphic despatches as that constraint all the white men and negroes ee been issued in that State and Tennessee. The Sentinel says: When our legislators et they should device measures for the relief The Sentinel says: When our legislators meet they should devise measures for the relief and protection of the people. The deficiency in transportation is the chief cause of most of the public suffering. There is an abundance of food in the country, but it lacks distribution. If anything can be done to increase transportation by regulating the present means and making them more efficient, they should be eagerly determined upon. Another candinal duty of the legisture is to render every facility to increase the maintenance of the armies.

The Richmond Whig of the 10th inst. has another speech of Davis's, in which he says we must do our duty. Every man that is able must bear arms for the defense of the country.

By the steamer Eagle, we have Havana dates

nust do our duty. Every man that is able must bear arms for the defense of the country. By the steamer Eagle, we have Havana dates of the 8th, City of Mexico dates of the 26th, and Yera Cruz dates of the 1st had been received, oringing the incredible report that 500 French and 100 Mexican troops had attacked 4,000 dexicans, defeated them, took twenty cannon, 300 prisoners, killed and wounded 500, and ollew up the remainder of their artillery. It was also reported in Vera Cruz on the 1st hat Metamoras had been occupied by the French. Gen. Vicaro is reported to have taken Chillipi, and the Estaffeta States that Juarez had abdicated in favor of Ortega.

Fierre Soule arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d. It is said that an expedition to Mazillan was to

is said that an expedition to Mazillan was to Just as the steamer left Vera Cruz there was a report that Maximilian had been assa

was not believed. There is little or no fever

it was not believed. There is little or no fever in Havana.

The stock market shows little change from the stock market shows little change from the first board prices were irregular, but fluctuating slightly, mostly at the inside advance. Min ng stock board more active. Foreign exchange dull on account to-day. The steamer Asia takes out \$60,000 in specie to-day.

The Herald's valley correspondent says that a retrograde movement of the army was not determined on till after the rebel army has been broken, and driven from the valley and the valley itself rendered untenable by the destruction of all the forage, etc., it contained. all the forage, etc., it contained. Sheridan then withdrew in order to get near base of supplies, as his subsistence had to b led by wagon almost one hundred miles

were seen following until the 8th, when the body of cavalry, under Rosser, appeared by attacked a portion of our cavalry, an They attacked a portion of our cavalry, and were hand-omely repulsed, but bivonacked near by. Next morning, Sheridan ordered our cavalry to settle this new cavalry General, which Torbet immediately proceeded to do. Custar's and Merritt's divisions formed and took position. Custar drove the enemy a mile to a strong position on a brook, where they determined to make a stand behind breastworks made of rails and stones. Custar, however, threw, in his whole command, making three magnificent charges, and at last carried the position by assult, and formed a junction with Merritt, when skirmishing ensued until Custar's brigade succeded in striking on the enemy's flank, creating great consternation in the rebel ranks. Merritt's whole line then pushed forward, and the rebels broke and fled in a perfect panie. Pursuit was given, and guns, caissons, eattle, and in Richmond, but on every farm, in

rebels broke and fled in a perfect panie. Parsuit was given, and gaus, caissons, eattle, and several hundred prisoners were captured. They were driven through Woodstock, Edinburg, and Mt. Jackson, a distance of over twenty railes. A special to the Post and Tribune from Indianapolis says the Union State ticket is elected by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. Sixteen members of Congress are elected certainly.

The steamship reported ashore by the Dudley Buck proves to be the Aphrodite, from New York for New Orleans, with troops. She is ashore at Cedar Island, twenty-five miles north of Cape Lookout. The vessel and part of her cargo is a total loss. There were five men drownd in the surf while landing.

The losses are estimated in the recent battles at 550 men. We have captured a large number of horses and eight cannon, besides many prisoners.

The flag of truce boat New York leaves Variance.

norses and eight cannon, besides many pris-oners.

The flag of truce boat New York leaves Vari-ance Landing this forenoon, with 750 sick and wounded soldiers brought down from Richmond yesterday, bound for Amapolas, 7.

Col. Mulford has received 1,400 men, and will bring back a boat load of rebels in exchange for them. The exchange business has been con-ducted at Cox's landing, near Dutch Gap works.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 12. Colonel Hodge, of Washburn's command ith twelve hundred infantry and a battery of with twelve hundred infantry and a battery of four gms, on board three transports, convoyed by two gunboats, at 3 P. M. on the 10th inst., met the enemy, under General Forrest, at East-port, with two batteries in position, and was repulsed, with a loss of twenty killed, and twenty-six wounded and missing. All the guns of the battery were lost, and two transports disabled. Two caissons were bursted by the explosion of Forrest's shells. Forrest is sup-posed to have crossed the river. Hodge, with the balance of his force, has reached Johnson-ville. River eight feet on the shoals, and falling.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 2 P. M. Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
The chairman of the Democratic Committee lains, from the returns received by him from hirty counties, a Democratic gain of 12,715. The best political authorities are in doubt about he result, but it is estimated that there will not be a majority of more than five thousand or either side on the home vote. Dawson, Democratics, Congress has over 1,500 majority in crat for Congress, has over 1,500 majority h Westmoreland. Schuylkill gives Strows, Re-publican for Congress, 1,725 majority. Republi n gain 316.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 11. October 11. In Last evening and during part of the night firing was brisk in the centre of the line in front of Petersburg. Large portions of the enemy's troops have been moving toward our left the past twenty-four hours. They received the attention of our gunners whenever they appeared within range. The army remains in its armer position at Chapin Bluff—the enemy no eming desirous of attacking our lines there

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12. lection of Mayor Chipman over Seling, inde-endent, by a large majority. The vete is not et all in. The new constitution will have from 000 to 9,000 majority in the city.

The New York Herald, by its sympath, rith scoundrelism, is induced to come to the defence of General Paine, who has been found ruilty of the most flagrant violations of civil and ilitary law and been shown to be one of the most unmitigated despots who ever wielded brief authority to terrorize a people. The Herald

One shing is certain; that the policy he pursued was such as to incur the indignation of Kentucky disloyalists, who have hitherto considered themselves the only persons in the country who possessed any "rights." Any interference with their schemes was sure to evoke their lond speaker was the and there is cround. heir loud-spoken wrath, and there is ground be more imaginary than real. If the "murders" should prove to be the executions of guerillas; the "robbery" a heavy taxation of own disloyalists, the "suspens mown disloyalists; the "suspension of all busi-less" the stoppage of contraband trade; and he "banishment of citizens" the expulsion of active rebel sympathizers, there will be no real ause for complaint. General Paine's policy, whatever his personal conduct may have been, and the good effect to drive the guerillas from, its district; and, as this has never been done by 'conciliatory measures," the fact goes far toward proving the commanding officer's innocence of the crimes charged.

The facts which were elicited before the Comission of which General S. S. Fry was President speak for themselves. Paine did not dare o remain in Paducah and face the overwhelm g torrent of evidence to criminate him, but left the place hurriedly, as did all other persons who were prominently implicated with him The witnesses to prove the misdeeds are as loyal men as the country can boast, and the very act that no one dared to submit any rebutting estimony to the Commission shows that there was none to offer.

fer Tax-payers! you who are willing to give reely to support the war for the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, do you believe that your sacrifices will be used in their proper channels, when you remember that the Ion. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, abolition United States Senator, said in a speech on

he floor of the Senate: I declare, upon my responsibility as a Scuator, that the liberties of this country are in more danger to-day from the corruptions and from the profligacy practised in the various departments of the government than they are from the enemy in the field.

If this is not enough to induce a desire for change in the Administration, let it be recolected that the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, an ardent Republican, said on the floor the House of Representatives, that "the larenies of Mr. Lincoln's Administration have exseeded the entire expenses of James Buclon-

THE RAID ON THE LEXINGTON RAILROAD rom a gentleman who was a passenger on the Kentucky Central Railroad, captured eight miles rom Lexington on Tuesday morning, we learn he particulars of the raid. About 7 o'clock in the morning the train was thrown from the rack by an obstruction placed upon the road. The cars were immediately surrounded by hirty armed men dressed in Confederate uni-

orm, under the command of Capt. Pete Everett. The passengers were ordered from the trains. and permitted to secure their baggage. As a general thing, private property was respected. The Mail Agent preserved the most of the mail inder his charge, and carried it safely to Lexngton. But one bag, as far as our informant ould learn, was cut open and rifled. One of the guerillas took a watch from the Conductor, but, as soon as the loss was made known to Everett, Pete promptly ordered the watch to be reurned to the owner.

The Express safe was opened and robbed \mathbf{o} packages of money to the amount of \$2,300. The private papers of the Company were not nolested. Everett claimed that the robbing of the safe was strictly against his orders, and told the messenger that, if he would point out the man guilty of the act, he would make him efund the money, and would punish him for lisobedience of orders. The messenger was unable to point out the

obber, and therefore the passengers could not letermine whether Pete was sincere in what he said or not. Everett claimed that he did not capture the train for plunder. He said that he expected to find General Burbridge and staff aboard, which was the only inducement he had n making the raid. He stated that he had been watching the road for three days, in hopes of capturing the General. The cars-three passenger, and the express and baggage-were set on fire and burned to

the ground. The locomotive and tender were uninjured. Three Federal officers were captured on board the train and carried off as prisoners of war. We did not learn their names. The guerillas left in the direction of Mount Sterling. They told the passengers, in taking their departure, that they were the advance of a large force of rebels under Breckinridge, who was now in the State. This announcement was made with an air of bravado, and, as a matter of course, is regarded as nothing but a monstrous stretch of the truth.

The sholitionists do not set much value upon the old motto "Principles, not Men;" but they all support Lincoln now for the sake of the spoils, without the least regard to all their former opposition to his policy. Thus, Chase and Blair were compelled to leave his Cabinet on account of irreconcilable differences of opinion on grave questions of policy, and yet they are now both on the stump advocating his re-election. Senator Pomroy, of Kansas, started off early in the canvass with his celebrated Chase circular, but he soon came to grief, and had to recant, and is now zealons for Lincoln. Senator Wade, of Ocio, and Representative Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, issued a manifesto, denouncing the President for usurpation and violation of the constitution, but their roars have subsided, and they are now as tame as sucking doves. Horace Greeley went to the last verge of party insubordination in his venemous attacks on the Administration, and be now is the most mendacious and unsecupulcus advocate for the continuation of Mr. Lincoln's term of office. And Framont, too, who regarded the Administration as a failure in every conceivable particular, now lends his influence to retain imbecility in office. Can a party of such discordant materials impose

itself upon the American people? One of the compensating reflections of the times is the wonderful vitality of the American people and the American Government in this terrible time of war.—Forney. Yes, if the American people and the Ameri-

can Government had not possessed the most

amszing vitality, they would have diel of this Administration long ago. That they are alive is strong evidence that they are im mor-If the little General (McClellan) cannot manage a retreat, what can be do?

Madison (Ind.) Courier.

Manage an attack, as he did at Rich Mountain, and as he did at Antistam, and as he will do simultaneously at ten thousand points in November. The New York World complains of the heavy expense incurred for refurnishing

the White House. We don't know of any concern that more needs refurnishing. The people will take measures in November for refurnishing it very completely. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 8, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.
ire vs. Grovos, Rockeastle, affirmed
vs. Adams Express Company, Lov ry, affirmed.
Smith vs. same, Jefferson, affirmed.
Olive vs. Wulton's executor, Todd, reversed.
Tate vs. Whitworth's administrator, Breckinridge, re ersed. Huffman's executor vs. Thomas, Louisville Chancery, versed. Williams vs. Leman, &c., Livingston, reversed. Powell vs. Delaney, Union, reversed.

Powell vs. Delancy, Union, reversed.

McNeil vs. McNeil, Laurel;
Rates vs. Hughes, Letcher;
Ratiffic vs. Friend, Johnson;
Hayes, &c., vs. Hughes, &c., Union;
Havu vs. Johnson, Knox;
Bowman vs. Lewell, Brethitt, continued.

W. P. Moore's heirs vs. Sinsu Shephard, &c., Taylor,
time extended to let day of December term next to file
transitional vs. Patierson, Lewis, petition for rehearing
overruled. Sullivan vs. Patierson, Lewis, polition for rehearing verruled. Hancock vs. Wilhoit, Owen, order of hearing and adagment set aside, and rehearing ranted. Court adjourned until court in course.

MARRIED, On the 11th inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Bax, Mr. John O'Connor to Miss Catherin.
HANEN, all of this city. May their cheerful smile

At her residence, in Cynthiana, Ky., October 3, 1854, NANNE G., wife of J. B. McClintock, and daughter of J. K. and Mahala Jamison. At Calhoun, McLean county, Ky., John W. Moore, in his 45th year. In this city, on Sabbath morning, Oct. 3, after a short liness, Burgerss Grundy, infant son of Burgess B. and Hundlie Mason, aged two months.

Died, on the morning of Sept. 18th, at her residence, in Meade county, Ky., Mrs. Sally Hairston Books, wife of the late Colonel Hiram C. Boone, in the sixty-fifth wears, here so year or ner sge.
On the 11th inst., at the residence of her parents, on Fith street, between Chesinut and Broadway, Vibounta A., daughter of J. A. and Phebe Wharton, aged 14 years and 4 months.

et stock farms in the State, there being an abundance stock-water the year round. Price \$10 per aere, for A splendid Farm of 700 acres, on the Wea Plains, four iles southwest from Ladayette, in a high state of culti-tion, with fine house, barn, orchard, &c. Price \$50 A Farm of 440 acres, four and a half miles east from Afayette, near Dayton, Ind.; 240 acres in cultivation, calance in timber. Price \$40 per acre.

A Farm of 106 acres, in White counts, four and a half miles west from Wolcott Station, on the Logansport and

and fine orderard of a hundred grafted trees. Very cheap at S55 per acre.

A Farm of 140 acres, in White county, Ind., two miles are strength, and fine ordering from Wolcott Station, on the L. and P. Kallrord, 100 acres in cultivation, 20 acres grazing prairie, and 20 acres fine timber—two-story frame house with six rooms, fine frame barn, and splendid orchard of 125 trees. Trice S50 per acres in White county, Ind. 80 acres under fence, and 70 acres in white county, Ind. 80 acres under fence, and 70 acres in high cultivation—good log house, orchard, well, &c.—30 acres of timber. The chement farm in the county at \$41,550. Title perfect.

A Farm of 100 acres, in White county, aix miles west from Expandic's Station, on the Chicago and Cincinnati Kailroad, and one and a half miles from Seafield Station, on the P. and L. Railroad, 80 acres in cultivation. 20 acres timber—frame house, log stable, young orchard, two sood wells—fine dry land—within a quarter of a MR. L. LEONARD HAS WISHDRAWN FROM our firm, dating from July 13, 1894.

CHAS, B. SCHICKEDANTZ (late with Brandeis & Crawford). L. LEONARD (late of Waters & Fox). E. D. TYLER (of the firm of Jas. E. Tyler & Co.). SCHICKEDANTZ, LEONARD, & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPART nership for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL GRAIN and COMMISSION business, and will at all times pay the highest market price for WHEAT, CORN RYE, OATS, BARLEY, and FLAX-SEED. No. 114 Second street, Louisville, Ky. o7 d6&w3m SCHICKEDANTZ, LEONARD, & CO.

Farm for Sale,

K NOWN AS "HARMONY LANDING," 14 MILES
above the city of Louisville, in Oldham county,
Ky., containing about 110 acres rich bottom land. Also
12,000 heads of Cabbage. For particulars apply to
ol? d2&w1* Southwest corner Market and First sts. Toy Sale,

1,100 ACRES OF LAND IN McLEAN

county, Kr., adjoining and above the
town of Bunney-roll rich and weil
adayted to corn, wheat, tohacco, and
grass-120 acres cleared. Terms cavr. Apply to the
un'errigned, or to Lu'her Bard, on the premises.

18 a.40 B.a.4D.

300 OUNCES MORPHIA for sale by WILSON & PETER. 100 GROSS MASON'S BLACKING for sale by WILSON & PETER. 300 LES PURE CHLOROFORM for sale by WILSON & PETER. 25 CARBOYS SPIRITS NITRE DULC (made by the formula of the U.S. P., and warranted full strength) for sale by 6 degway WILSON & PETER. 25 CARBOYS AQ. AMMONIA, "f.f.f.," for sale b. WILSON & PETER. 2,000 BOXES WINDOW-GLASS, best brands assorted sizes, for sale by WILSON & PETER.

1,000 BOXES GLASSWARE, assorted sizes, for WILSON & PETER. 100 GROSS GERMAN MATCHES for sale by WILSON & PETER, VIRGINIA TOBACCO—A few boxes for sale by WILSON & PETER. CUGAR-COATED PILLS AND GRANULES—An as-) sortment for sale at manufacturers' prices by of didews WILSON & PETER. CONDENSED MILK—A supply of this superior article for sale at manufacturers aprices by of d6&w3 WILSON & PETER.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, ROBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT. 3 a8 déwisly PEARSON'S NEW WAREROOMS

20 20 L. D. PEARSON, UNDERTAKER

107 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, LYING IN
Henry county, within ten minutes' walk of two
Henry county, within ten minutes' walk of two
ville and Lexington Railroad. The improvements are
good and sufficient. Plenty of water. Good barn and
fencing. Possession given at once. Refer to Orville
Ford or Tinsley & Fible, at Eminence, Ky., or to Dr. H.
Rodman, Frankfort, Ky.

88 d&wtf

Employment at Your Own Homes. THOUSANDS CAN REALIZE A HUNDRED DOL-LARS weeklyl No utelsils required except those found in every bousehold. Profits 100 per cent. De-mand stuple as flour. It is the greatest discovery of the age, Full particulars sent on receipt of two stamps for return postage. Address C. MUNKO EROWN, 012 dokws No. 74 Blecoker street, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HATE DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye

produces. a color not to be distinguished from natures warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of had dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a ndid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and iful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHM-LOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. Si Burclay Street, New York.

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond att IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

With HAVE BENU UNABLE HRESTOFORE TO Vigurish one Superior Family HAND-LOUGH fast enough to fill orders. We have now the pleasure of informing purchasers that we have made such arrangements with the makers that we will have them constently on hand. To those who have never seen them we will only say that, by simply turning a crank, which can be done by a boy or slif fourteen years old, from fitteen to thirty yards of Jeans, Tweed, threety, Demestic Cotton or Linas, &c., can be weren per day by the same drawing through. These Looms have the inventor's latest in provements, patented in January. Apply to F. H. TAYLOB & OO., jy 25 wtf At J. D. Bondurant's seed Store, jy 25 wtf JAS. S. PHELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hop

kinsville.

JAS. B. TURNLEY,
Christian Co. PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., Genuine Preparation LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse,

LOUISVILLE, KY. SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales. mar24 dlm&wtf

Corner Main and Tenth Str

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. DR. H. JAMES, a Betired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Deblity. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now aive and well. Desirous of benefiting his felicw-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using, this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, pearlishness irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore threat, chilly seasations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

***The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. DEOPSICAL SWELLINGS.

CBADDOCK & CO., n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa. RALLY, FREEMEN, TO YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL! WE ARE NOW REORUITING BY ENlistment and re-calistment a regiment of
regular Cavairy for two years' service. The
with be allowed to the soldiers of this regiment. Mon
who can said destings to furnish their own horses and
horse equipments will be allowed to do so.

All men of twelve months' regiment by ne-enlisting,
we allowed to enter this regiment by ne-enlisting,
No better opportunity is offered than this. Men
wishing to call t, and those wishing to re-enlist, are
appealed to to enter this regiment. Now is the time
to suit yourselves.

53 MUEL BARTIS, Maj.,
513 WM:

7th Reg't Kv. Mid. Vol. Inf.

For Sale, A FARM, CONTAINING 17 ACRES, well improved, and planty of water for stock or hence two ling out the road in the water for miles west of New Albany. For further information call at the house of the subscriber. 127 wt*

Taken up as Strays, BY JAMES M. MAUET. LIVING ON TERM MAUET. Cane Run road, seven niles from Leniville, seven the Area on the patern joint, mark of a cut on right fore leg between knee and patern joint, shod all round, and marked with the harness, and valued by me at 85 dollars; the other a sorrel, about 5 years old, shed all round, a running sare on her left hig, is hands I inch high, and valued by me at 50 dollars. Given under my hard this lat day of October, 1824. 04 ws* JAMAS THORNBEARY, J. P. J. U.

Elizabeth A. Waters 7 Charles A. Waters & others Charics A. Waters & others, J JETHION TO TAKE THE DEPOSITIONS OF Geo B. Warfield, Sitzabeth Warfield, Jumes Mc-Quary, and A. E. Browder for the purpose of perpetu-aing their testimony Its spearing to the undersigned, Thomas W. Wis-d. m, Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit of Tenneses, It's prearing to the undersigned, Thomas W. Wisd. m. Judge of the loth Judicial (Ironic of Tennesses,
t' at the reasons see firth in the petition for the taking of the oppetitions of the above named witnesses
are valid, and it appearing that the defeadants,
tharles A. Waters. Samnel Waters, Chariotte Waters, Alma B. Friwelber, Albert G. Merriwelber, Ir.
J. hn H. Smith, N. W. Smith, Philomop M. Smith,
Iron Smith, Ironic M. Smith, Philomop M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith, Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith, Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic M. Smith,
Ironic

A Splendid Grain and Stock Farm A Splendid Grain and Stock Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 449 ACRES, 200 ACRES in cultivation, 159 acres in meadow, the most of it newly set in timothy, half a mile from the 0. & M. R. R., and sixty-four miles from Louisville, considered one of the best increased from the other set of the best increased from Louisville, considered one of the best increased from Louisville, considered one of the best increased from Louisville, considered from the other set of the best increased from Louisville, or Cincinnati, as there is a switch on the 0. & M. R. R. mostly opposite the farm. A hay-press and sheds (which contain 59 or 90 tons of loose hay) on the place. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. A good portion of the purchase money will be left for three or four years on mortgage with interest. For further particulars apply to Jao. R. Murphy, Loccootee, Martin co., Ind., or mertgage with interest. For further parto Jno. R. Murphy, Loogootee, Martin Michael Riely, at same place.

BETHANY COLLEGE. TWEATY FOURTH SESSION.

TWEATY FOURTH SESSION.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF BETHANY COLLESE will commence on the first
Memory in Ostober, 1884. We are happy to announce
that the prospects of this session are good beyond our
expectation. The institution has been for unate in
peccuring an able and experience of froe session of the
flechair of Mathematics, in the parson of E. W.
J. hisson, an honorable graduate of feebaary C they
many years see, an expectation of feebaary C they
many years see, an expectation of feebaary C they
many years see, an expectation of feebaary C they
many years see, an expectation of the feebaary
file. Herary, and classical edination from the
history of the control of the control of the property from the interregions and the crise of the war, she hany College of
the control of the paring themselves for a life of usefulness
and hove right the future. ga inducements to war, Be hany College preparing themselves for a life of usefula fact in the future, FACULTY.

CAMPBELL President.

E PRODESTON V P., and Prof. of Natural,
Moral, and Political Philosophy.

L. LOUS, Prof. of Anciest Lees anges.

W. Jub N. Sen, Prof. of Mathematics.

R. DABNALL, Puter.
LEEZ HALL, Librarian, Oustodica of Museum, and Tuter.

TERMS.

TERMS. TERMS.

Matriculation Fee, \$10.

Benreing, Room, Ledging, and Feel, \$4 per week.
Tuition, \$50 per reserve of months.

Legate and Washing, extra.

The season is divided into two torms—the first baginning on the dirst honder in 0 tober and the second on the 15th of February. The expenses of each term will be required in advance.

83° For further particulars address Prof. W. K.

PANDLETON, V. P., or Prof. C. L. LOOS. cocretary, Bethan, Brooke co, W. Va. 8630 d2aw2w4

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEAUTH OF KENTUCKY, MEBEAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO to that Harrison Barns, who stands indicate in the Pendieton Circuit Court for the marder of Joseph Babog did make the early and Pendieton County June 18th, and Pendieton Circuit Court for the marder of Joseph Babog and county June 18th, and Pendieton County June 18th, and 18th and 18 county jail on the 25th of June, 1854, and is now a turitive from justice and going af large:
Now, therefore, I, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth aloresaid, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the appearance of two hundred and fifty dollars for the appearance of the said Earlieson Barns, and his desivery to the jailer of Peru leton county, within one year to me the date hereof.

St. A. The planed and caused the resi of the second county where I have boreanto at the plane at the commonwealth.

By the Governer:

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governer:
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Source of State. By JAS. R. PAGE,
Assistant Secretary. Cotton Gins, EAGLE & CARVER GIN, all sizes, for band or power H. W. WILKES, JR., Louisville, Ky.

Bolting Cloth.

A full assortment of DUFOUR "Anchor" brand.
H. W. WILKES, JR. Beling,
GUM and LEATHER, of all sizes and varieties, sep5 ddwtf

PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC LOTION IS THE Great Medicine for the Skin! T CURES THE MOST INSIGNIFICANT PIMPLE on the face as well as the most obstinate running TOURES THE MOST INSIGNIFICANT FIGURE On the face as well as the most obstinate running sores that afflict humanity. These are not idle assertions. Sixueen years experience has abundantly proved these facts. If you have any kind of cutame ons disease that has been pronounced incurable do not despair until you have tried this Lotion.

Thousands have been Restored to Society rough the instrumentality of this great skin pur r, who had been living lives of obscurity on accoun-some unsightly cruption on the face. It is

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER. Tan, sun-burs, and freckles are speedily removed by its use, leaving the skin soft and fair as an infant's. It will also remove warrs without fail.

Every family should be supplied with a bottle of Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion. It is the sovereisn remedy for a thousand and one tills to which all are subject. For BURNS AND SCALDS It is invaluable, removing all pain and soreness mest speedily. CUTS, BRUISES, AND SCRATCHES,

When bound up in this Lotion, will soon be forgetten. Chilblains and frosted feet are eared by two thorough applications according to directions. This is worth the price of a dozen bottles to any one; and, what is better, the chilblains will not return. For sale by druggists generally.

SOLON PALNER, Agent, No. 36 West Fourth street, Cincianati.
Wilson, Parks, & CO.,
Wholesals Agents, Louisville, Kr. Wholesels Ago:

THE GREAT

"HELMBOLD S Conuine Preparations

SEARCOLD'S RITEACT "BUCKO."

STLEBOLD'S BITBACT SARSAPARISAS.

HALMBOLD'S IMPROVED BASS WASSE

HELMBOLD'

RIGELI CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHE

BOMPOUND

Positive and Specific Remedy

The Medicina increases the gower of Digerica, for the ABSORDETTS into healthy sector, to the WAZERY OF CALSEROUS superior, all UNIMATURBAL BYLARGER BYZG produce and UNIMATURBAL BYLARGER BYZG produce of the Sector of the Sector

MELMBOILD'S EXTRACT 2888

FOR WEARNESSES Arising from Excesses, Mabits of Blast pation, Barly Indiscretion, or Abuse; APPENDED WITH THE POLLOWING STRPESCO

in-disposition to Exercica, Loss of Forest, Loss of Meanory, Weak Nerves, Horror of Dissess, Manuel of States, Makedines, Fain in the Sect., Minnellar System, 16th Hands, Lyness of the Skir.

The Property of Meanor o These symptoms, it allowed to go on, which we noticine invariably removes, scon follow (MPOTENCY, VATUITY, MPILEPTIO SING. one of which the patient may expire. Who ack that they are not frequently followed by these ireful diseases,"

INSARITY AND CORSUMPTION 1 tany are aware of the cause of their referring, too will confess. The records of the insane assistant of the melanchely deaths by Comsumption, seeingle witness to the truth of the assortion. THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WISE ORGANIC WEAKINESS, prires the aid of medicine to strengthen end by counts the system, which RELEBOLD's A risk will see to be noted that and the second seems of the second second seems of the second seems of the second se

Females, Females, Females, OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRISD, OR CON TEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

Is many affections peculiar to Famaios the Estimation of the mecualide by any other remedy, as in Chieve states Betendon, Irregularity, Paintainess, or the material of the University Francision, Ulcaryable of Solitrous state of the University Brace attains, Ulcaryable of Solitrous state of the University Brace and the Solitrous Solitr DECLINE OR CHARGE OF LITTE SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE. TO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IN

Take no Balzam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Madisipal

EXIMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCK CURES Secret Diseases al their stages, at little expense, little ar as shange ARD NO EXPOSURE.

i causes frequent desire, and gives strength.
U-busic, thereby removing obstructions, preveneds
and curing Strictures of the Urchara, alsoying as
and furfammation, so frequent in this class of theses
are argenting POINT ON THE CARREST AND THE GUT MATTRE. Thousands upon Thousands WHO MAYS BEEK THE VICHIMS OR QUACKS.

t who have paid HEAVY FRES to be served at a time, have bound they were deceived, and food "Folion" has, by the use of "Fovereris" state, it, been dried up in the systems, to become over the gravated form, and PREHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE THE

EXIMABOLD'S EXTRACT BOSES For all AScotlens and Disassut at The Urinary Organs Whether existing to MALS OR FEMALE, OF NOW LONG STANDING

RELMBOLD'S EXTRACT DESSE IS THE GREAT DIVERTIO. And it is cortain to have the desired effect in all little sense for which it is recommended.

Directors of these Grants require the aid of a Directors

BLOOD | BLOOD ! BLOOD !! Walmbold's Highly Concentrated Companied Fluid Extract Sarsapanilla.

SYPHILIS

Take is an affection of the Blood, and aktache the factual Organa, Latings of the Nose, East, Tarcod, Windpipe, and other Hunes Surfaces, making its appearance to the form of Ulcers. Belmisoid's Extraction of the form of Ulcers. Belmisoid's Extraction of the skin, giving to the Complexities of the skin, giving to the Complexities of the class of complexity are produced to the class of complexity or the class of complexity. The class of complexity are given the class of complexity are given the class of complexity and class of Helmbold's Rose Wask

cellent Lotton for Disease of a Sysaituse St and as an injection in Disease of the Sysai a, arising from habits of disripation, used to chon with the Extracts Sucha and Sarsayarin

anch diseases as recommended.
Evidence of the most responsible and selficate
barracter will accompany the medicines. STERRIFICATES OF CURREN. From eight to twenty years standing, with sample known to SCIERCE AND FARE. For Hedical Properties of BUGHU, see Dimensional try of the United States.

See Professor Dawning valuable works on Contraction of Physic,
For remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Fillula.

(E.E. Philiosophia. [6] Fhiladolphia.
Soo remarks treds by Dr. EPREATE Reflects to Royal College of Origination. I and Homber to Royal College of Origination. I and Homber to Royal College of Origination. I and the English College of Original Review, published by \$2.50 in the College of College See most of the late Standard Works on Mesterna

Or half a dozen of each for UR 08, which will be such that to cure the most obschade cases, if directions are adhered to.
Deliverable to any address, becausely packed from Deliverable to any scarces, meaning the consequences of the conseq AFFIDAVITE

framountly appeared before no. as Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, M. T. Ebuzzach, who, halls duly sworn, doth say his proparations centain so mot-cole, no mercury, or other in micros drugs, but now purely vegetable. Grorn and subcoribed before me, this 23d day of the tember, 1864. W. F. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Bace, Phing Address Letters for information in confidence. H. T. HELMBOLD, Chambel.

H. T. HELMEGLD, Chemiss.
Depot 184 South Tenth street, below Chestant, Philiphia. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS. Who sudeaver to dispose "OF THEIR OWE" He imported to Gentles Proparations, in Extract Buchu, in Marraya Hip, in Improved Econ West.

gold by all Druggists everywhere. GET FOR HELMBOLD'S-TARE BO OTHER Out out the advertisement, and send by M. S.F. Helmbold's Brug and Shomical Pharelested, 596 Broodman, Nam Park. 18 Seekhants